

AUG 14 1913

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PRICE 10 CENTS

Leslie's

ESTABLISHED IN 1855



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The Schweitzer Press

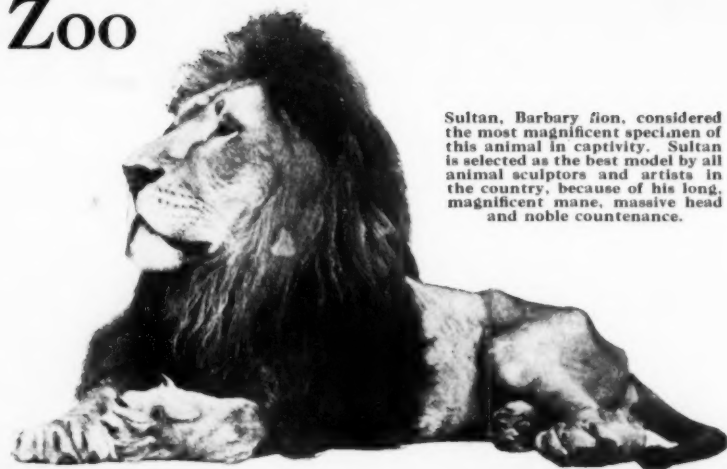


THIS EDITION IS OVER 400,000 COPIES

With the Camera in the Zoo

Snapshots in Bronx Park, New York

Photos by Beasley



Sultan, Barbary lion, considered the most magnificent specimen of this animal in captivity. Sultan is selected as the best model by all animal sculptors and artists in the country, because of his long, magnificent mane, massive head and noble countenance.



Educated Chimpanzee "Susie," from the equatorial forests of Africa, creates a sensation and attraction for the little folks by operating the only simian open-air studio in the world.

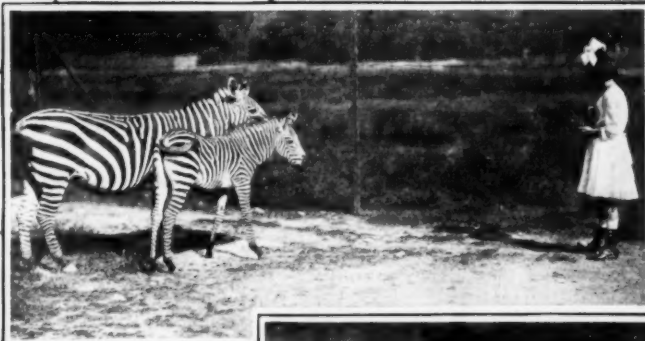


Giant tortoise from the Galapagos Islands, the oldest living reptile in the United States. 300 years old, and weighing 250 pounds. These huge tortoises consume great quantities of lettuce, cabbage leaves and watermelons.

"Silver King," great polar bear. This savage and splendid animal was captured with lasso by Paul J. Rainey after an exciting chase on an ice-pan in Kane Basin, Greenland.



Hooded baby seals from Greenland, basking on an imaginary ice-floe. The males of these little inhabitants of the Arctic regions have, when full grown, a muscular sac or bag extending from the nose backward to the center of the head, from which "hood" they get their name.



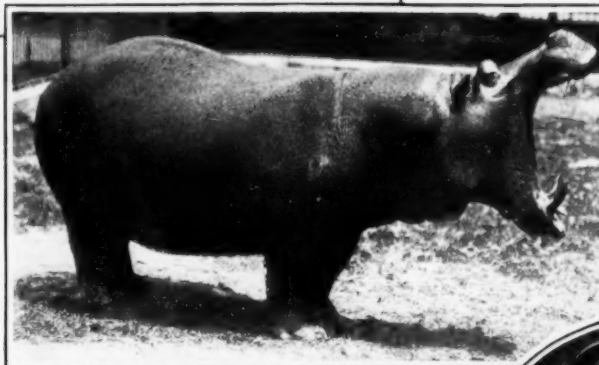
The zoo is always an attraction for the young nature photographers, and this baby Grant zebra and its mother have patiently posed for the little artist.



Young chimpanzee "Dick" taking an airing while resting his sprained limb, done up in splints. The injury was caused by a fall while performing acrobatic "stunts" for visitors.



"Ivan," the giant brown bear from Alaska, in a very novel pose expressive of his delight at the downpour of cooling water during a shower bath humanely given on a hot day.



One of the zoological giants getting hungry—"Peter the Great," an eight-year-old hippopotamus, announcing his "first call for dinner."



A hungry boarder with a three-foot mouth. Dinner time, 100 pounds of clover hay to-day, please.



A VENTURESOME LITTLE ARTIST
The youthful nature photographer does not hesitate to go inside the range, and the leader of the herd of big American bisons poses for a picture.



Let Leslie's Motor Department Help You

If you drive a motor car, ride a motor cycle, or run a motor boat, the Motor Department can help you with suggestions and assist you to solve some of the problems of equipment, routes or operation that may arise.

Fill out this coupon and mail immediately.

MOTOR DEPARTMENT LESLIE'S WEEKLY
225 Fifth Avenue New York City

Gentlemen:

I own a
(Give maker's name and year of model.)

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Please send me free of charge the following information: Best Touring Routes

From to

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Repairs (Give nature of Trouble)

Name

Address

If you do not own a motor

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Gentlemen:

I am considering the purchase of a

(Give name of make if you have any preference or the price you want to pay.)

Motor Car

Motor Cycle

Motor Boat

Please help me in its selection and give me, free of charge, the following information:

Name

Address

Leslie's

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES
EDITED BY JOHN A. SLEICHER
"In God We Trust"

CXVII. Thursday, August 14, 1913 No. 3023

New York Office: Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Western Advertising Office: Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.; Washington Representative, 31 Wyatt Building, Washington, D. C. Branch Subscription Offices in thirty-seven cities of the United States.
European Agent: Wm. Dawson & Sons, Ltd., Cannon House, Bream's Ridges, London, E. C., England.
Subscriptions and advertising for all the publications of Leslie-Judge Company will be taken at regular rates at any of the above offices. Annual cash subscription price \$5.00.
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The contributor's name and address should be on the back of every photo, and none should be sent in without full, complete and accurate description. Many photos have been rejected because of the lack of correct data. Accuracy should be the first consideration. An inaccurate statement is always challenged, and this is annoying.

The Editor is always ready to consider short stories or articles, which should be typewritten on one side of the sheet only, and should not exceed 3,000 words.

Every manuscript should bear the name and address of the author or sender, plainly on the manuscript, and not on a separate slip or in an accompanying letter.



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A SPRING CHICKEN

In color. 9 x 12

Double Mounted on Heavy

Brown Mat 11 x 14

Twenty-five Cents

The Spring Chicken

A picture we are proud to crow about

James Montgomery Flagg has drawn many beautiful girls, but none more attractive than the one shown above. On the beach at Atlantic City she would be a big attraction—you'd take a second look at her yourself. Why not get her picture and frame it for your den or living room?

Just send 25c and say, "Send me 'The Spring Chicken'" and she'll be sent to you by return mail.

The JUDGE Art Print Catalog, containing 62 reproductions in miniature, beautifully printed in sepia on India tint paper, will be sent to you for 10c. It shows many pictures which will appeal to you.

Coupon below is for your convenience.

Leslie-Judge Co.

225 Fifth Avenue, New York

----- Coupon -----

LESLIE-JUDGE CO.

225 Fifth Avenue,

New York.

Enclosed find 25c for which 35c

send me The Spring Chicken and catalog.

Name

Address

The POSTAL Saves You Money and Safeguards Your Health

THOUGHTFUL people throughout the country arrange policies in the POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY because, *first*, it supplies sound legal-reserve protection at very low net cost and, *second*, because it performs an important service in *health-conservation* for its policyholders.

The Company dispenses with agents; it deals *direct* with the public, and policyholders save, and may deduct from their *first* premium (monthly, quarterly, semi-annual or annual), a *guaranteed commission-dividend* corresponding to what other companies pay out the first year to their agents, less the moderate advertising charge.

In subsequent years, POSTAL LIFE policyholders can deduct the agent's *renewal-commission*, of 7 1/2% as paid; also an *office-expense saving* of 2% making up the

Annual Dividend of **9 1/2%** Guaranteed in the Policy

The Company also apportions and pays the usual contingent dividends that other companies pay, and these should increase each year.

Furthermore the Company's Health Bureau performs an important service, in *health preservation* by issuing periodical Health Bulletins for the benefit of its policyholders and by granting to those who desire, one medical examination each year at the expense of the Company, thus detecting incipient disease in time to check or cure it.

Bear in mind, POSTAL LIFE policies are binding on the Company wherever the insured lives.

By doing business through the mails—*direct*—it not only effects important savings for policyholders, but also brings the benefits of insurance protection and health-conservation to the remotest sections of the country, thus performing a public service akin to rural free delivery and the parcels post.

For the reasons here stated and others, the POSTAL LIFE is justly designated "The Company of Conservation"—of money and of health.

Write at once and find out the exact sum the Company will save you at your age on any standard form of contract—Whole-Life, Limited-Payment Life, Endowment or Joint-Life.

No agent will be sent to visit you: the POSTAL LIFE dispenses with them. Be your own agent and save his commission for yourself. Call at the office or write for full official information. Simply say:

Mail me insurance particulars as per advertisement in LESLIE'S WEEKLY for August 14th.

In your letter be sure to give:

1. Your full name. 2. Your occupation. 3. The exact date of your birth.

POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

The only Non-Agency Company in America

Wm. R. Malone, President

35 Nassau Street, New York

STRONG POSTAL POINTS

First: Old-line legal-reserve insurance—not fraternal or assessment.

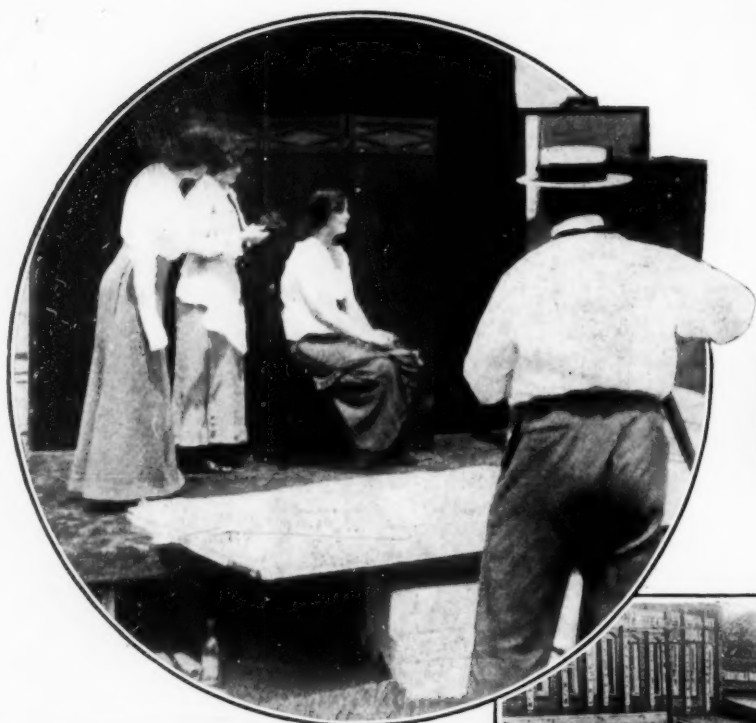
Second: Standard policy reserves, now \$10,000,000. Insurance in force \$50,000,000.

Third: Standard policy provisions, approved by the State Insurance Department.

Fourth: Operates under strict State requirements and subject to the United States postal authorities.

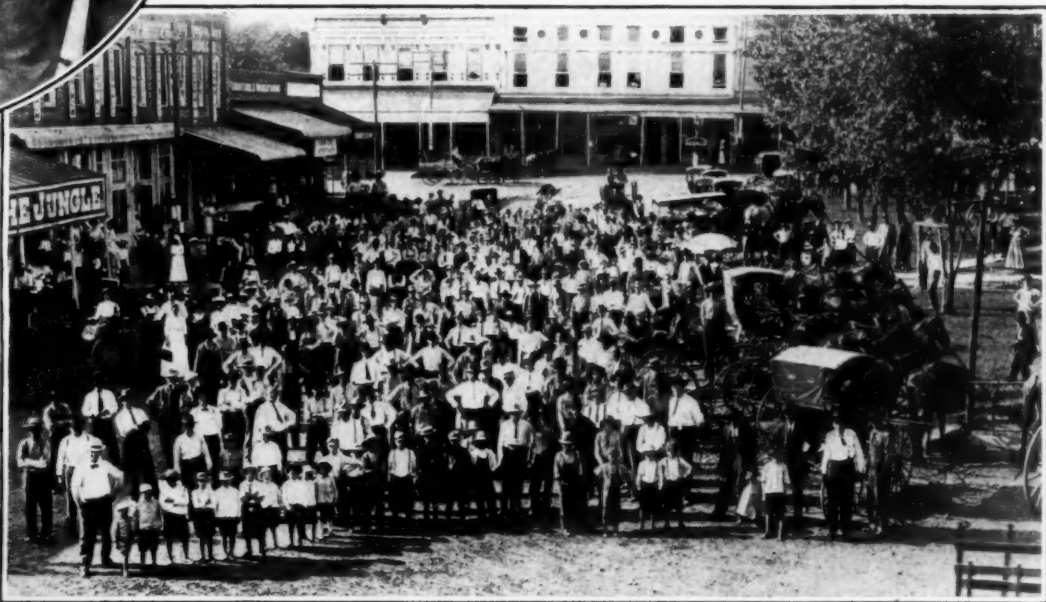
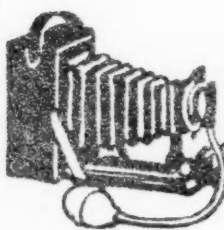
Fifth: High medical standards in the selection of risks.

Sixth: Policyholders' Health Bureau arranges one free medical examination each year, if desired.



THE CAMERA'S RECORD OF THE FASHIONS
Taking fashion pictures on the roof of the Mecca Building, New York, for the Kinemacolor Company of America. Mrs. B. R. Leist is seen directing the poses, while Robert Olsen is "the man behind the camera." All the styles of the time with every combination of color are taken by the Kinemacolor process and presented on the screen to admiring audiences at the company's exhibitions.

News of the Time Told in Pictures



A MEMORABLE DAY IN THE GOOD ROADS MOVEMENT

Enthusiastic meeting held in Mountain Grove, Mo., to make arrangements for "good road day." On that day business houses in the town were closed and business men united with the farmers in working on and improving the highways of that section. Over 500 men took part in the work, and over 30 miles of road were put in good shape. The townsmen and the farmers vied with each other in activity. At some points farmers' wives prepared excellent dinners for the workers. The affair was the result of a six weeks' campaign by members of the Mountain Grove Commercial Club.



A PREACHER'S SWIMMING SCHOOL

The Rev. W. Ewart Monterey, pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church of Yonkers, N. Y., giving lessons in swimming and floating to some of the girls of his congregation. The pastor is seen holding one of his pupils up in the water while she is trying to swim.



A MAN IS ONLY AS OLD AS HE FEELS

Graybeard German athletes engaging in contests at the recent great Turnfest at Leipzig, Germany. Over 80,000 gymnasts from all parts of Europe and from other sections of the globe participated in the events of the meet. While the younger men naturally showed the most agility, many of the veterans exhibited a youthfulness beyond their years and won much applause for their skill.

DER MENSCH IST NUR SO ALT, WIE ER SICH FÜHLT

Graubärtige deutsche Athleten in Wettspielen bei dem grossen Turnfest, das vor kurzem in Leipzig, Deutschland, stattfand. Mehr als 80,000 Turner aus allen Teilen Europas und aus anderen Gegenden des Erdballs nahmen an den Ereignissen der Feier teil. Obwohl die Jüngeren Leute natürlich die grösste Behendigkeit aufwiesen, so zeigten doch viele der Veteranen eine bei ihren Jahren nicht mehr zu erwartende Jugendlichkeit und ernteten durch ihre Geschicklichkeit grossen Beifall.



A FURIOUS STORM AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Scene of destruction on the front lawn of the White House at Washington after the city had had a severe visitation of wind, rain, lightning and hail. The view is toward the mansion and shows big trees uprooted by the wind. Ten trees were destroyed. One of these was planted by President Cleveland and most of those damaged had historical significance. The White House met the full force of the storm and the wind crashed through several windows. Many buildings, including most of the government buildings, were damaged more or less, and havoc was wrought in the business district. The property loss aggregated more than \$1,000,000. Two men were killed, by the collapse of a building, and 50 persons were injured in various parts of the city. It is said to have been the severest storm on record at Washington. President Wilson viewed it from the executive offices and on seeing the damage done on the White House grounds remarked: "It is a sad, sad sight."

EDITORIAL



Fussing!

WHAT family could be happy if some member of it were constantly finding fault? What business could prosper if the partners were dissatisfied with each other?

What railroad could run if the conductor and engineer were receiving contradictory orders?

What organization of any kind—social, business or political—could thrive if apples of discord were constantly being thrown into its midst?

Prosperity is suffering because there is too much fussing by our legislative bodies.

Congress is fussing with the tariff, with the banking laws, with corporations and railways, with labor, and capital, with Wall Street in the North and the cotton exchanges in the South.

Politicians are fussing, musing and upsetting things generally. Yet we wonder why the people are unhappy and why a spirit of discontent prevails.

How long can this condition of affairs continue? How long will the people tolerate it? Isn't it about time to ask Congress to adjourn, go home and leave the people in peaceful pursuit of their daily vocations?

Let the people alone!



Grotesque!

WHILE the business of the country impatiently awaits the outcome of the special session of Congress, weeks of precious time are being wasted over the so-called "Mulhall letters." It is a grotesque performance.

Mulhall is a product of our latter-day politics. He is the type of the labor politician that has come into the foreground in recent years. Both the great political parties have been trading in what they call "the labor vote" at every presidential election.

In the days of Democratic supremacy, preceding the war between the states, the so-called "labor vote" was largely Democratic. When the Republicans came into power and proclaimed the policy of protection, they captured "the labor vote" with the cry of "the full dinner pail." They captured it and kept it for many years.

A new type of political worker appeared, having, or pretending to have, more or less influence with organized and unorganized labor. Mulhall is one of this type. He obtruded himself with such persistence upon the Republican leaders, great and small, that he was able to create an impression that he was a man of account. In reality he was a messenger boy, making the most of his messages, getting the pay and giving as little in return as he could.

To inflate his self-importance he kept every letter that was written by him to men of significance, and every reply he received. In a political campaign it is not difficult to secure an answer to a letter from almost any candidate. Obtaining employment in a subordinate capacity with the National Association of Manufacturers, Mulhall proceeded to magnify his mission. He saw that Gompers, Mitchell and other labor leaders were attracting attention, as political factors, and making a comfortable living, and it seemed to him that he ought to do the same.

It is to the credit of one of the leading Republican managers, according to the testimony recently brought out at Washington, that he took Mulhall for what he was worth. We refer to Ex-Chairman Frank H. Hitchcock. Mulhall reproached him for something he had done, and Mr. Hitchcock promptly told this questioner "to mind his own business."

Discredited by the fact that he sold his letters to a newspaper for a round sum and then was sued by the commission agent in the transaction for the latter's commission, Mulhall was further discredited by the testimony of the men whom he had assailed. Senators Nelson and Clapp gave him the lie direct and put him in "the four flushers class." Underwood, the courageous Democratic leader of the House, denounced the cringing Mulhall to his face as "a liar, blackmailer, and gold brick operator." Out with such creatures!

The Mulhall letters never would have been heard of had they not been exploited by the newspapers that bought them and that felt under obligation to make them seem of value. The utter worthlessness of the letters has been disclosed at every phase of the investigation. The bubble burst as soon as it was pricked.

The public had been led to believe that prominent manufacturers had been implicated in conniving with party and labor leaders, on both sides, to secure legislation for selfish ends. Nothing of this kind has been shown. Most of the letters are those which Mulhall wrote or that he exchanged with the Secretary of the Association speaking only for himself.

The Mulhall muss should serve as a warning to those who dabble in this kind of politics. In other days the great leaders of the political parties were chiefly concerned over the support of the business men of the country, which meant the support of the thoughtful workers in every field of endeavor. In recent years a few so-called "labor leaders," not representing the great working masses of the country but only themselves, have been holding the whip hand over the politicians of all parties.

There is no more independent voter in this country than the American workingman. He knows his own business. He is not delivered at the polls by any man or set of men. It is amazing that this fact has not been apparent long ago to the organizers and managers of our great parties. They have cowered and knelt in terror to the so-called "labor vote" as if it were an organized body, cast as one vote, which it is not, never will be and never can be.

The man who works in the shop today may be the man who owns the shop tomorrow. The business men of this country have been recruited from the ranks of labor. No one delivers their vote and no Mulhalls are needed to trade or barter the voter's rights.

Let Congress devote itself to its legitimate work, adjourn and give the people a rest.



McAdoodle!

MCADOO! Much ado is made by McAdoo because the Government two per cents for the first time in our history have been selling below par recently.

Our able and irascible Secretary of State thoughtlessly charges the banks with causing all the trouble. They are conspirators, he says. They are conspiring to reduce the value of the \$700,000,000 two per cents that Uncle Sam loaded upon them at a fictitious valuation on the agreement that he would give them a monopoly of National Bank circulation.

The charge is foolish and Secretary McAdoo ought to know it. But why should he find fault with a decline in the price of government bonds or anything else? Isn't the Wilson administration pledged to reduce the cost of living? It is true that the only market whose products show a marked decline since Wilson's election is the stock market. But that is something. It is at least a beginning of lower prices.

While the decline in the two per cent. bonds of the Government has only reached a few points thus far, it is entirely safe to predict, if the present method of handling grave financial, economic and diplomatic questions is continued for the next four years, that the prices of all first-class securities will be brought within the reach of the humblest citizen!

Let the people rule!

The Plain Truth

NEGLECTED! The neglect of the Grand Canyon of Arizona, the world's greatest wonder, by the Federal authorities, has been called to public attention by LESLIE'S. The Fort Worth, Texas, *Record* speaks of this as "shameful" and says: "Some of the millions spent for improvements of national parks should have been spent on this wonder of the world. It is thirty million years' old and justly entitled to recognition." We respectfully call this to the attention of the new Secretary of the Interior who is sighing for more worlds to conquer.

THE BIBLE! An earnest reader of LESLIE'S at Auburn, N. Y., referring to our recent editorial, on "The Captain," reminds us that as a great vessel has its captain, so the people of the world, generally, have theirs. He says: "Though the captain is not in sight, the rules and regulations are posted where every one can see and read. The rules and regulations are the Bible. I am not a preacher, but just a business man, and the foregoing is the result of my own experience covering some fifty years. I am well aware that the Bible doesn't count for much in the average man's ideas, but it is the only history of the world and its people." Let the Bible rule!

WHY! Why should President Wilson exclude the bankers from the proposed Federal Board under his proposed new banking system? Why should he say, as he did in an address during the Presidential campaign, that he objected to submitting banking questions to bankers and business questions to business men? Would he not submit agricultural questions to farmers and labor questions to labor leaders? Did he not make the head of his Labor Department a widely known labor leader of Pennsylvania? Did he not select for his Commissioner of Immigration a prominent labor leader of California? Did he select them for fitness, capacity and experience? That is what he says. Then what objection to the banker or the business man on similar grounds? Let Common Sense rule!

SCANDAL! Denouncing the scandal monger and the gossip, our esteemed contemporary, the *New Orleans Item*, says: "It does hurt terribly the person whose mind is perpetually filled with suspicion, distrust and a more or less false view of people and of life. An evil or an unclean mind, a gloomy, jealous, suspicious or sordid outlook on life is to be avoided as much as a bad disease." True, and if all the newspapers in the land would preach this gospel, the muckraker would go out of business. He sows the seed of scandal everywhere. He makes a market for stolen letters and telegrams. He puts a premium on the violation of confidences by private secretaries. He pays the fee to the informer who betrays his master's business for a price or to "get even." Out with the scandalmonger! Down with the muckraker! Let the people rule!



SINNERS! The Department of Justice at Washington holds the strange doctrine that corporations are responsible for wrongs that they inherited. That is, if a corporation was badly managed and violated the statute and then honest men get hold of it and cleanse it, paying scrupulous obedience to the statute, they must be brought to the bar under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, not for anything that they had done, but for the sins of their predecessors. This is an obsolete doctrine fitted for the heathenish days of the past. Its general acceptance would upset business, ruin character and destroy the last vestige of confidence in humanity. There would be no hope of reform and no pardon for sin. The recent revelation that the Secretary of Labor, William B. Wilson, twenty years ago was arrested in the course of labor troubles in Maryland would stigmatize him as a jail bird if this reckless idea of the Sherman Law were carried out. It is well for our public men at Washington to bear these facts in mind. This may be a weak and wicked world, but there are more weak than wicked ones. Let the people rule!

POLITICS! A mutiny in a state prison is rare, but to have convicts engaged in murder and arson as well as mutiny is startling evidence of the unfitness and incapacity of a state prison department. The recent astonishing outbreak in Sing Sing prison, New York, is precisely what might have been expected as the result of putting the penal institutions of a great state in the hands of politicians. This has been done for so long a period and under so many administrations, with now and then an exception, that the public has become used to it. There have been times, when penologists of the highest standing and greatest experience have been put in charge of our reformatory institutions, but of late in the distribution of the spoils of office the patronage of our prisons has not been overlooked. We ought not to blame Gov. Sulzer, we suppose. One governor follows the example of another and both political parties have been to blame. But it would be a refreshing change if some chief executive would announce, in his first inaugural, that he proposed to select none but fit and competent men of the highest grade for public appointment, not only in the prison, but also in every other department. All the parties have repeatedly pledged themselves to the performance of this duty. It is the fault of the people that they have permitted these pledges to be broken with impunity. Let the people punish the breakers of pledges!

If Senator Twogor will omit his seven day's speech on the prune industry in Pruneville



And Senator Dolittle will not object every seven minutes



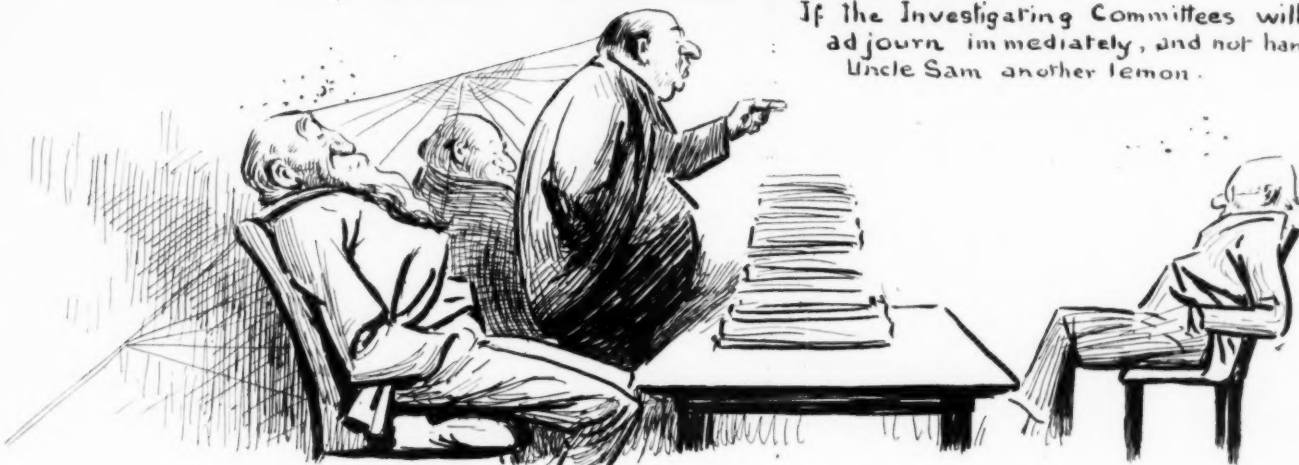
If Senator Lime-light will suppress his personal boom for 1916.



And Senator Kill time will refrain from asking a lot of irrelevant questions while his mind is on the base ball score.



If the Investigating Committees will adjourn immediately, and not hand Uncle Sam another lemon.



POLITE AND PATIENT

Congress can pass a Tariff Bill and the Gentleman in the center will be truly thankful.

Drawn for Leslie's by E. W. Kemble

The Crisis in Mexico and Its Cause

By the Hon. ALBERT B. FALL
United States Senator from New Mexico

EDITOR'S NOTE—Senator Fall has been a storm-center in the discussion of our Mexican policy. He has proved himself an able fighter. It is doubtful whether any member of either house of Congress has a better knowledge of Mexico or the Mexican than Senator Fall, who has lived and worked with him. He has made a specialty of Mexican law and knows the great troubled country as well as many natives. Senator Fall gives a graphic description of the real situation.

TO arrive at a clear understanding of conditions in Mexico, one must know something of its people.

I will present as concisely as possible, a few facts which may enable your readers to better appreciate the Mexican conditions, at least as I understand them.

Population. The population of Mexico as given by the census of 1910 was 15,063,207. This population, according to the census referred to, consists of 20% of the white race; 43% of mixed, and 37% of the Indian race. I would say that, roughly speaking, 50% of the population is pure Indian; about 30% mixed, with more or less Indian blood; while the remaining 20% constitute the white population, of course of Spanish descent. The best authorities give of the foreign residents 20,000 Spaniards, 5,000 British, 5,000 Germans, and about 30,000

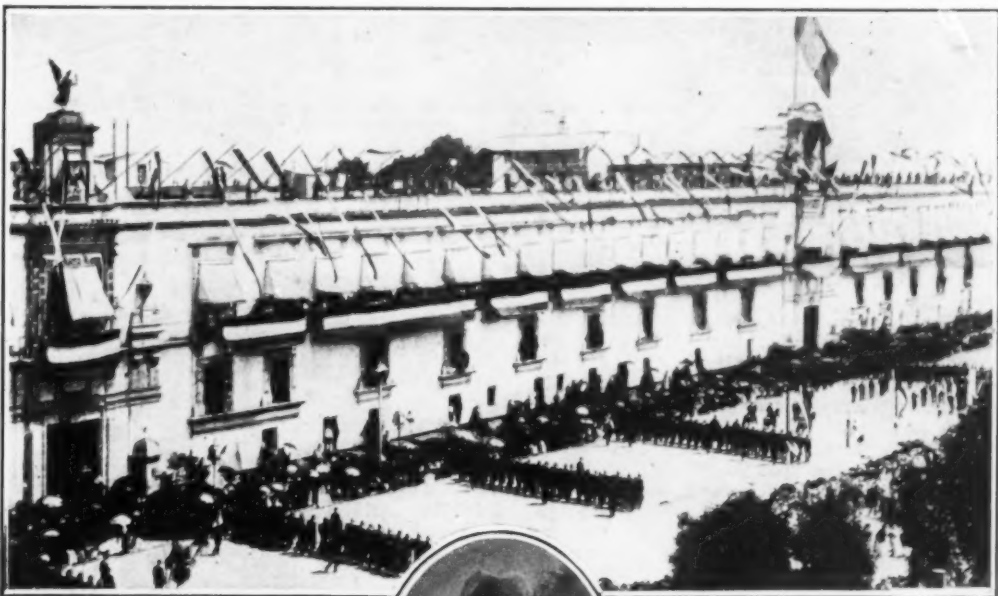
by the ruling class as "Peons," "Pelados," etc., together with the Indians, come the workers who perform all classes of labor.

The 20% of the population referred to as of white blood, inheriting and exhibiting the characteristics of the old Spanish "Conquistadores," are a most courteous people, pleasant and affable with those whom they regard as their equals, haughty and arrogant to their inferiors. These have constituted the class from whose ranks almost without exception have come the rulers, and the wealthy, property owning Mexicans. To this class the Peon and Pelado and the Indian ranch workman, or any one who performs manual labor, is an inferior being.



MOUNTED MEXICAN POLICE

Preservers of law and order, who are an important factor in the Mexican situation.



SUPERB HOME OF THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT

National Palace at the City of Mexico in which the government offices are situated. The picture shows the building decorated on the occasion of a military parade, with a body of soldiers marching past. It was in this palace that the late



Hon. ALBERT B. FALL
United States Senator from New Mexico, who has been a strong advocate of a firmer Mexican policy on the part of our government.

President Madero was arrested and deposed by General Huerta, who had been Madero's leading commander in the ten days' battle in Mexico City with General Felix Diaz, who had revolted. Madero afterwards was assassinated and Diaz and Huerta joined forces, Huerta being made Provisional President of the Republic.

Since the Spanish Conquest to within recent times, the Indian and mixed population have looked upon the white population with more or less of the awe with which their ancestors regarded the followers of Cortez. Within the last 50 years, this feeling has been gradually growing weaker.

Diaz Regime. After more than 50 years of almost constant revolution, during which time the form of government changed eight or ten times, while very few

of the Presidents, dictators or Emperors continued in office more than one or two years, the country, worn out with these revolutions, with the American-Mexican War of 1846-8, and later the Maximilian War, was restored to some semblance of peace by the successful revolution of Porfirio Diaz. Among those who were contemporaries of Diaz, and who are now dead, or each over eighty years of age, were many of the strongest men whom Mexico has ever produced. Trevino, Gonzales, Terrazas, and many others of this generation were men of great force of character and intellect. From the inauguration of the second term of Diaz really began a new history of Mexico.

A standing army of sufficient strength to answer the purposes was recruited and disciplined, and law was enforced, and peace and order maintained throughout the entire Republic. Railroads were built, affording easy communication and enabling the army to be moved rapidly from one point to another, or concentrated in any threatened danger zone. Telegraph and later telephone lines were constructed, until they formed a network connecting the remotest mining camp with some garrisoned town. The public debt known as the foreign debt, or that payable in foreign currency, as also the internal debt, or that payable in Mexican currency, was successfully funded in 1899, and in 1910 the former amounted to 300,524,996 pesos, and the latter to 137,850,133 pesos. The interest upon this debt was in 1910 being promptly

paid, and the revenues of the Republic exceeded the interest account and the necessary expenditures by something approximating 5,000,000 pesos per annum. At this time the wealth of Mexico, that is, the total valuation of property therein, has been approximated and divided as follows:

Class	Valuations				
	American	English	French	Mexican	All Other.
Railway stocks.....	\$235,464,000	\$81,237,800		\$125,440,000	\$75,000,000
Railway bonds.....	408,926,000	87,680,000	\$17,000,000	12,275,000	38,535,380
Bank stocks.....	7,850,000	5,000,000	31,000,000	31,950,000	3,250,000
Bank deposits.....	22,700,000			181,965,042	18,560,000
Mines.....	223,000,000	43,600,000	5,000,000	7,500,000	7,850,000
Smelters.....	26,500,000			7,200,000	3,000,000
National bonds.....	52,000,000	67,000,000	60,000,000	21,000,000	
Timberlands.....	8,100,000	19,300,000		5,600,000	750,000
Ranches.....	3,150,000	2,700,000		14,000,000	
Farms.....	960,000	760,000		47,000,000	1,250,000
Live stock.....	9,000,000			47,450,000	3,800,000
Houses and personal.....	4,500,000	680,000		127,000,000	2,750,000
Cotton mills.....		450,000	19,000,000	6,000,000	4,750,000
Soap factories.....	1,200,000			2,780,000	3,600,000
Tobacco factories.....			3,230,000	4,712,000	895,000
Breweries.....	600,000		178,000	2,822,000	1,250,000
Factories.....	9,600,000	2,780,000		3,270,000	3,000,000
Public Utilities.....	760,000	8,000,000		5,155,000	275,000
Stores, wholesale.....	2,700,000	110,000	7,000,000	2,800,000	14,270,000
Stores, retail.....	1,680,000	30,000	680,000	71,235,000	2,175,000
Oil business.....	15,000,000	10,000,000		650,000	
Rubber industry.....	15,000,000			4,500,000	2,500,000
Professional.....	1,600,000	850,000		1,560,000	1,100,000
Insurance.....	4,000,000			2,000,000	3,500,000
Theatres.....	20,000			1,575,000	500,000
Hotels.....	290,000			1,740,000	710,000
Institutions.....	1,200,000	125,000	350,000	74,000,000	200,000
Total.....	\$1,057,770,000	\$421,302,800	\$148,446,000	\$792,187,242	\$118,535,380

The above figures are known not to be correct, but are approximately so. Diaz was an absolute ruler, supported by the Governors of the different States, each absolute in his own State; each maintained in office and often changed from one State to another by order of the President; and each in turn loyal to and supporting the supreme power vested in Porfirio Diaz.

Causes of Unrest. Of course, this condition of affairs necessarily was the cause of much suppressed resentment in the different States. The younger generation of Mexicans growing up and being imbued with more Democratic ideas; the 30% population gaining more or less education through the somewhat widely distributed, though of course more or less defective school system; the circulation of newspapers throughout the country; the engaging by large numbers of the population in labor generally for Americans upon railroads, electric roads, electric light and power plants, mines, etc., where they could appreciate the difference in the treatment received at the hands of the American and Mexican employer; the annual exodus of tens of thousands of workmen from Mexico to the United States, where they constituted and yet constitute the working force on the railroad sections from El Paso to San Francisco, and through the State of Texas on the Texas Pacific, and Southern Pacific, and north on the Rock Island and Santa Fe; the employment of these men in the beet sugar fields in Colorado, and in the cotton fields of Texas and Louisiana; the emigration of this class in their broad brimmed straw hats with their bare feet only protected by the sandal, with all their little belongings tied in a cotton rag; their annual return in American clothes, in American shoes, and with a valise holding their surplus clothing; all such influences have for years molded the middle class and the few Indians who have felt them, into different beings from the Peons, Pelados, or Indians whom Diaz knew in 1876.

Present conditions are even more largely due to the exile of many liberal and progressive men as well as agitators, and the formation of the so-called Liberal "Junta" in St. Louis in 1906; to the dissemination by this committee of militant socialistic and anarchistic literature through the columns of their paper "La Regeneracion" and through circular letters "pronunciamientos" and "plans" (platforms), forwarded to their agents in every town and hamlet in 18 states, and more or less thoroughly distributed in the other states of the Republic; to the promulgation by this committee and circulation of literature concerning the plank in the platform of these agitators calling

(Continued on page 160)

Americans. In my judgment, the American population prior to 1912 was approximately 40,000.

Among the 50% of pure Indian blood out of the total population, 51 distinct languages and innumerable dialects are spoken. As a general thing, Spanish is more or less understood among these people, and in every settlement some one can be found who understands and speaks the Spanish language. North of a line drawn through the Republic from about the City of Torreon, the Indian population generally, forming of course the basic stock of approximately the total population, belong to the great "Athabaskan" family, and although known as Yaquis, Tarahumaris, Temoches, etc., etc., and speaking different languages, are closely related, and are generally hardy hunters and "eaters of meat."

The Zapotecas of the south central part of the Republic are superior Indians who were allies of and not conquered by the Spaniards, and from whom came the great Liberator Benito Juarez. The Mayas of the southern part of the Republic are also hardy people, of strong character and determination. The other Indians in the Republic are, generally speaking, those living in the low and tropical valleys and may be classed, as distinguished from those above referred to, as of the "vegetable" or fruit eating families.

None of these people are warlike, or of wild or savage character, and not since the years 1680-90 until recently has there been any general unrest or armed disturbance among this 50% of Mexico's population. They have taken little or no part in the government of the country, except in a few individual instances; they have taken no interest in or rather been allowed no participation in the general elections, but have rested content with the election of their local "Presidentes" or other local officials. From the 30% of mixed bloods, commonly designated in Mexico

For the Sake of Her Soul*

By REGINALD WRIGHT KAUFFMAN

Author of "The House of Bondage"
"The Sentence of Silence," "Running Sands," etc.

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS :

Joe Meggs, a girl of seventeen, lives with her father, nervous stepmother, and two half-brothers in a Bronx apartment. Without her stepmother's permission, she goes with her friend Nona Coolidge to a matinee and, afterward, to the Hotel Monongahela. The girls order chocolate-sundae. Leaving the hotel, they collide with Geoffrey Boden, who rescues Nona's purse. After some parley, they accompany him for a second sundae. Joe at first supposes Nona to be acquainted with Boden. Nona introduces Joe as "Miss Worthington." Boden invites the girls to dine with him, or failing that, to meet him and a friend at Deschamps' cafe. The girls refuse and hasten home. It is late. Mrs. Meggs, overwrought, loses her temper, and Joe is driven from the house. Mr. Meggs follows and consents to Joe's spending the night with Nona. Nona persuades Joe to accompany her to Deschamps', where they pass a pleasant and, as they think, innocent evening. Returning, Nona and Boden's friend start first, leaving Boden and Joe to follow alone in a second taxi. Boden makes love and kisses Joe. He is repulsed. During the next few days Joe looks for work. She secures it in Mrs. Manitoby's Second-Hand Clothing Shop. There for the first time Joe learns of the trade of the streets. Joe's father dies, and Joe, alone (for her stepmother goes to Connecticut), decides to share a bedroom with Gwen, one of the Manitoby's sales-girls. Months pass. One night Joe accepts an invitation to a dance with Gwen and two young men of Gwen's acquaintance. The four later go presumably to a second dance. Once in this house, beyond the reach of aid, Joe suddenly realizes that she has been terribly tricked. Joe throws a water-bottle at the young man who had, earlier, acted as her companion. Interview between Marie Levitt, the madame of the place, and Joe. In a moment's inattention from the others Joe telephones to Boden, who quickly responds to her summons. There is a misunderstanding between Joe and Boden, both because of where she is and because he learns that her name is not "Worthington." Boden, nevertheless, arranges her escape. But Marie Levitt makes him again doubt the girl by saying: "We never wanted her around here. She's no good, she isn't. I've known her for two years." Geoffrey disbelieves Joe's protestations of innocence. He accompanies her to her boarding-house, which is locked for the night. He offers her his room, himself to go to a friend. When he bids her "good-night," his impulses overcome him, and he kisses her. Joe finally locks the door after him. Joe interviews Gwen, who seems to think she was doing Joe a good turn. Gwen reminds Joe of her debts and tells her that she must do something and do it quick. During the dull weeks that follow in unrelieved work, Joe questions the use of being "good." One day Nona, with a flashy young man, enters Mrs. Manitoby's store and buys several things. She does not speak to Joe. Later, however, she telephones, apologizes and asks Joe to meet her at Deschamps'. They dine together. Joe does not mean to meet Taylor, but there is no help when he appears. Nona insists that Joe stay for supper with herself and Taylor.

Chapter the Ninth

SECTION 1

WHEN Geoffrey Boden received the note that Joe had sent him after passing the night alone in his rooms, he read it with those mixed feelings which Joe always inspired in him. If it is possible at once to doubt and believe—and, seeing that this is the condition of at least half mankind, it is difficult to maintain otherwise—that was the mental state of Geoffrey so far as Joe was concerned. He thought she lied, he thought she told the truth, and he was quite distressingly certain that, whatever she did, he liked her.

If she told the truth she was a much-maligned and badly treated girl, and as such made a tremendous appeal to the chivalry that was no more lacking in him than it is lacking in the usual easy-going youth. Of course, granted that she told the truth, she still stood self-confessed as doing, without any offered explanation and with much less excuse, things that to the usual easy-going youth appear to be in themselves reprehensible and indicative of a tendency toward what such youth both preys upon and reprobates as the ultimate offence in womankind. Nevertheless, he found it hard to discover an adequate reason for trickery.

Perhaps she was but one of that loathsome legion: the young girls that traffic in their prettiness for petty pleasures, for luncheons and suppers and theatre-tickets and taxi-cabs, the quacks and frauds, the swindlers in the great trade of sex, the cheating merchants that tempt customers by a display of wares, receive the payment, and then abscond without delivering the goods, dishonest mail-order women. Perhaps she was, by seeming to repel him, inveigling him into some situation that would serve for blackmail. Perhaps, by the same means, she was trying to interest him, beyond casual affection, to the point where he would offer to establish her as his mistress. Perhaps she was trying to trap him into real love and conventional marriage.

Viewed from the even tenor of his experience, it appeared that she must be lying. Her story was melodramatic, and, in the sight of that experience, therefore incredible. Geoffrey possessed in fair share the scornful mistrust of the uncommon that is common to the commonplace man. To doubt all phenomena that lay beyond the pale of every-day life, or was generally hidden beneath the surface of undisturbed routine—that was to be worldly wise; and to be worldly wise was to be admirable. Always wanting what he considered the extraordinary, he was so wilfully ashamed of his desire that, when the extraordinary was found, he held a denial of it, a doubt of it, to be a sign of sanity and a duty to convention. Joe's story was, at the very least, extraordinary.

Like her, however, he undeniably did. Not that he had any thought of setting up an establishment, licit or illicit, in her behalf. He was too proud for the former course,

too generous for the latter, too cautious for either. When he married, he must marry a girl as far above suspicion as Caesar's wife was assumed to be. The other sort of relation, the regular-irregular, besides being, as he had occasion to observe, far less free than marriage, more or less publicly set upon the woman the scarlet letter of turpitude. Geoffrey was thus all for the casual and the secret ways.

He was a young man like most, which is to say that he was not accustomed to questioning the ethics of his own pleasures however much he condemned the practice of his neighbors; but he was, none the less, deliberate, when not upon the stage of action, and so, liking Joe, he was wholly at his ease about the manner in which that liking would express itself.

He waited for a few days after receiving her note, for he hoped, and half expected, that she would evince some relenting. Then, not hearing from her, he tried to find her, only to discover that discovery was no easy matter. He had, as she supposed, paid small heed to the direction of their walk on the night when she found herself locked out from her boarding-house, and though he knew the general locality, he failed to hit upon the precise dwelling. He guessed, too, the neighborhood in which she worked to be that in which he had once met her, but though he became one of the troop of men who, every late afternoon, patrolled that neighborhood in quest of home-going working-girls, he did not find Joe among the tired army of passersby.

SECTION 2

Meanwhile Joe was, mentally and emotionally, much where she had been for so long. At Deschamps' she allowed herself to be prevailed upon to sit through a supper with Nona and Taylor—at which the former's appetite and thirst showed themselves to have been unappeased by the dinner and the wine that had briefly preceded the second meal; and from this supper Joe came away with no more important acquisitions than sorrow for her former friend, who seemed to have put all her money on a most uncertain horse, and dislike for Taylor, whose damp smiles and constant nose-blowing produced the impression that he was suffering from glanders.

For ten days she saw no more of Nona, though Nona, at their parting, had been full of promises for further meetings, and even hinted that she would soon be asking Joe's advice in the purchase of a trousseau. Indeed, Joe had begun to think of Nona as once more lost to her when, one afternoon, again in the absence of Mrs. Manitoby, Nona called her to the 'phone.

"Where have you been?" Nona's wire-borne voice was tense. "I've been trying all day to get you, and every time I called you up they said you were out."

Joe explained that "Out" was always Mrs. Manitoby's answer to telephoned enquiries for her clerks.

"Well, do come up," said Nona. "I'm at my apartments." She gave the address with none of the pride in it that she would have shown at their last meeting. "Do come! Something dreadful's happened. I'm in awful trouble. Come right away."

"I can't come right away," Joe faltered.

"You must."

"She—Mrs. Manitoby, you know—would never let me leave my work."

"Oh, Joe, you've got to come! I don't know what I'm going to do!"

"What's happened?"

"I can't tell you over the 'phone; I simply can't. It's dreadful. I want to see you. I want a friend, Joe." Nona passed from pleading to demands and threats. "I tell you, you've got to come. Come right away! If you don't, you'll never see me again."

"But, Nona—"

"You'll never see me again! I've told you I needed a friend, and if you don't come right away for that, you'll be sorry as long as you live!"



"He's thrown me down without a cent to my name, and I loved him—I did—and he said he loved me."

"What do you mean?" cried Joe.

"Just what I say," replied Nona. "Just you wait and see."

Joe began an answer, but, before she had uttered three words of it, there was a sharp click at her ear: Nona had rung off.

In Joe's view there was only one thing to be done: she must go to her distressed friend's rooms at once. She thought of leaving, as a message for her absent employer, the word that she had been taken suddenly ill; but she scorned the lie.

"Gwen," she said to her red-haired companion, "I've just got word that a friend of mine's in trouble. I've got to go to her right away."

Leaving for such a cause Mrs. Manitoby's shop in the midst of the working-day, was unheard of. To Gwen's mind there could be only one reason for it, and that was not the reason which Joe had given.

"Trouble your hat," said Gwen, winking one green eye. "It's you that'll be in trouble if you ain't careful. You're a foxy one, you are! Playin' the innocent with me all this time! What's his name?"

"It isn't a man; it's an old girl friend of mine."

"Forget it. Do you think I'll swallow that?"

"I can't help whether you believe me or not."

Joe fetched her hat and hurriedly pinned it in place. "Just tell Mrs. Manitoby, when she comes in, that I said that, please."

"If I don't believe it you can bet she won't, an' even if it's the straight goods, she'll raise Cain."

"Please tell her, anyhow."

"Oh, all right. You don't fool me, but I'll stand by you anyhow. I'll tell her you're took sick."

"But I'm not."

"That's what I'll tell her, anyways. So long!"

SECTION 3

Joe found Nona in the center of what, it would appear, had recently been a handsomely-ordered apartment. Now, however, it seemed to have been visited by a tornado. A curtain had been wrenched down; there was the half of a broken vase on the mantelpiece, and the broken fragments of other vases scattered about the floor; letters had been torn up and tossed about; two trunks stood open revealing finery that had been roughly tossed into them, clothes lolling over their edges, with more clothes of every sort, dropped here and there about the room.

"It's over! It's all over! My God, it's all over, and he's kicked me out as if I was a dog!"

Nona's voice rose to a shriek. She raised her clenched hands high in the air and then brought them down and beat her temples.

Her yellow hair fell wildly to her kimono-draped shoulders. Her eyes were bloodshot and swollen by tears. Her unrouged face was haggard and drawn, and her mouth twitched with hysteria.

Joe ran forward and took the maddened girl in her arms.

"I'm sorry," she said, "I'm so—so sorry for you, Nona."

Nona tore herself away.

"No, you're not. You think you're so good! You think I'm not fit to be touched!"

"I don't. I don't, Nona."

"Yes, you do. If you don't, why didn't you come when I asked you to?"

"I did."

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People Talked About



ARKANSAS' FIFTH GOVERNOR THIS YEAR
George W. Hays, who began life as a plow-boy, and who was elected Governor of Arkansas at a recent special election. Earlier in the year Governor Donaghey was succeeded by Governor Robinson, who was soon made Senator, and President Oldham of the State Senate and Futrell, President pro tem. of the Senate, later served as Governor.

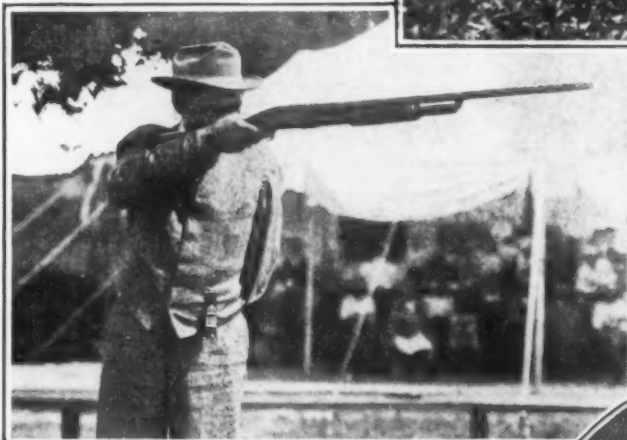


PRESIDENT'S DAUGHTER STUDIES ARMY LIFE
Miss Margaret Wilson talking on military subjects with Major Charles G. Summerall at the recent United States Artillery encampment at Tobyhanna, Pa. Miss Wilson was a frequent visitor to the encampment and evinced an intelligent insight into the soldier's calling.



ONE OF THE PRETTIEST GIRLS IN WASHINGTON

Miss Jouett Adair Fall, daughter of Senator and Mrs. Albert B. Fall of New Mexico, and one of the most popular young women in the Congressional circle. She is a comparatively recent arrival in Washington. Her father is one of the leading authorities on Mexican affairs in the United States Senate.



A ONE-ARMED MAN ONE OF THE WORLD'S BEST TRAP SHOOTERS

George W. Maxwell of Hastings, Neb., though he has but one arm, is a marvellously expert trapshooter. He averages every year over 95% on about 10,000 targets, having but few superiors among the great professional shots. He ranked third in the Eastern Handicap at Wilmington, Del., where he contested against 250 of the best shots.



A NOTABLE NEWLY MARRIED COUPLE

Mr. and Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant on their honeymoon. Mr. Grant is the son of former President U. S. Grant, the famous commander of the Union forces in the Civil War. His bride was formerly Mrs. America Workman Will. Mr. Grant is 63 years old and his wife 33. They were married in San Diego, Cal., and started on a trip around the world. It was reported that Mr. Grant endowed his bride with a large share of his fortune.



A PROGRESSIVE WOMAN OF THE SOUTHWEST

Mrs. Jessamine S. Fishback, President of the Arkansas and Southwestern Women's Bar Association, recently organized at Fort Smith, Ark., to secure for women the right to practice law in Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana and Arkansas. The membership includes woman suffragists in those four states. The women will endeavor to have the Legislatures pass bills granting the desired privilege.



A RODMAN WHO BECAME A GREAT RAILROAD PRESIDENT

Howard Elliott, the President of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, who was recently elected President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company in place of Charles S. Mellen, resigned. Mr. Elliott also succeeded Mr. Mellen as President of the Northern Pacific. He was born in New York City, and in 1881, when but 18 years old, graduated from the Lawrence Scientific School at Cambridge, Mass., with the degree of civil engineer. He began railroad service as a rodman in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. He was rapidly promoted until in 1901 he became Vice-President of the road. In 1903 he went to the Northern Pacific.



A SOCIETY GIRL WITH A NOBLE AIM

Miss Mildred Armour, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Cochran Armour of Evanston, Ill., who has forsaken the enjoyments of high society to teach a kindergarten class in Dr. Wilfred Grenfell's Mission at Battle Harbor, Labrador. Miss Armour is a Smith College graduate and recently sailed from Boston for her new home amid the cheers of many Boston society people.

The New Tariff

What Both Sides Say About It

By ROBERT D. HEINL, Leslie's Weekly Bureau, Wyatt Bldg., Washington, D. C.

A TARIFF BUT NO CURRENCY BILL,

Chances for the tariff bill's passing the Senate seem to be improving daily. When the Democratic caucus came to a final vote it was able to record only 45 unconditional pledges, which in the Senate of 96 members would not be sufficient to pass the bill. Two other Senators declared it their "present intention" to vote for the bill and there is little doubt but that they will do so. They were Shafroth of Colorado and Newlands of Nevada. Both reserved the right to ask further amendments to the bill. The Democratic leaders are confident also that two of the remaining four Democrats will vote for the measure on the final roll call, conceding only Senator Thornton and Senator Ransdell of Louisiana to the opposition. The two who did not vote at all but are expected to be on the Democratic side in the final line-up are Hitchcock of Nebraska, who bolted the caucus because it refused to consider the McReynolds tobacco trust plan, and Senator Culberson of Texas, who has been seriously ill, but who will probably be prepared for the bill at the final vote. This would pass the bill by a vote of 49 to 47. Were the Democrats to lose even a further vote to the Republicans, the vote of Vice-President Marshall would break the tie in favor of the bill. A final vote may be brought about by August 20th, which might make it possible for Congress to adjourn September 15th. Although the President still expresses hope for the passage of a currency bill, it is the general opinion that Congress will cease its extra session labors immediately after the last tariff vote.

SIMMONS TO THE RESCUE

Underwood-Simmons bill. He is the storm center of the defense. Senator Simmons is a worthy foe and an everlasting fighter. His is a most trying task. He must be aggressive and wide awake every minute of the time. Senator Simmons has confidently declared that the enactment of the new tariff bill as amended into law will result in a more equitable distribution of the burdens and offer enlarged opportunity to individual effort; reduce the cost of living and "relieve the people of many of the burdens of the unjust, discriminatory and oppressive tariff imposed upon them by the Republican Party at the dictation and in the interest of the priv-



Hon. ALBERT B. CUMMINS
Senator from Iowa, who declares the new tariff bill is an outrage against the West.



Hon. REED SMOOT
Senator from Utah, who is a vigorous, hot weather opponent of the new tariff bill.



Hon. THEO. E. BURTON
Senator from Ohio, who does not believe that the new Democratic tariff will reduce the cost of living.

questionably it will increase the importation and diminish the home production of a great many things, and will force into idleness many workingmen, but I earnestly hope that its effect in that respect will not reach the proportion of an industrial revolution. It is easy to see, however, that the depression might be aggravated by other causes into general disaster."

THE HIGH COST OF LIVING MYTH

A regular Republican Senator or to bombard the bill was Mr. Burton of Ohio. He is an economist of distinguished international reputation. Senator Burton has long pooh-poohed the idea that a tariff has anything to do with the high cost of living. He said:

The bill was frankly not framed to encourage capital to enter new fields of industry or to extend those already established; it was not devised for the purpose of inviting our farmers to reclaim new acres for cultivation; it is certainly not calculated to enlarge the opportunities for labor to find profitable employment. Its sole justification is a reduced cost of living. If it fails in this, it fails utterly. For years the delusion has rested upon many people—for it is no less—that the present high cost of living is due to protective tariffs. Assuming that this is true, some in ignorance and some by shrewd design have played upon the feelings of the people. The time is coming when this specious argument will fall. The most elementary examination of the subject disproves the idea that high prices are due to tariffs. This phenomenon of high prices is world-wide. It is in evidence in every country of advanced civilization, and it manifests itself in a degree approximate to the progress that the various peoples have made. In our own country the most notable increases have been in the commodities of which we have a considerable surplus for export.

It is for the Democratic Party to fulfill its promises. I am unable to believe that the reductions proposed in this bill will be permanent. Many duties under the existing law should be lowered; others might be removed entirely, for we are nearing a more complete and symmetrical development, and industries which have enjoyed protection may need it in less degree or not at all; but we shall err if we take the radical steps proposed. Protection may have been abused, but the purpose of a protective tariff has been to establish here, between the lesser and the greater oceans, between the Lakes and the Gulf, an industrial empire, the most complete, the most beneficent to all that dwell within its borders which the world has ever seen. We cannot afford to stay the march of progress toward that splendid ideal by erroneous policies such as are embodied in this bill.

OUR NEW FREEDOM

Heat and other details of a Washington summer were forgotten when Senator Smoot of Utah, a regular Republican, fired a verbal broadside at the pet administration measure. Mr. Smoot has taken front rank among the most thorough tariff students in the Senate. He is an indefatigable
(Continued on page 160)

DEMOCRATIC DISASTER?

Senator Cummins of Iowa declared that the Democratic Party will soon be overtaken with disaster because it is about to inflict upon the country a tariff law which, with respect to many things, invites the perils of free trade, and which, with respect to many others, imposes duties that are dangerously and destructively low and which from end to end grievously discriminate against the West in favor of the East—that is to say in favor of the manufacturer against the farmer. "I am not one of those that believe that general disaster will necessarily follow the enactment of the bill," Senator Cummins said. "Un-

In the World of Womankind

By KATE UPSON CLARK

EDITOR'S NOTE—This department will be devoted to the use and the profit, and especially to the pleasure, of girls,—all kinds of girls, rich and poor, plain and pretty, gay and grave, wise and otherwise,—and they are invited to read it, contribute to it and comment upon it, approving or disapproving as they see fit. Their letters will always be carefully read and considered. They can reach Mrs. Clark quickly by addressing her care of Women's Department, Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

TO THE BRIDES

The trouble with trying to warn you of the rocks ahead, my dear young friends, is that you are so exuberantly happy just now that you will not believe any of us who tell you that there are such rocks. But many brides have told us many things, and since they are real things about real brides, they may interest even you. Here are some of them:

One pretty sensible girl, who truly loved her young husband, who as truly loved her, came near wrecking their happiness through her uncontrolled tongue. She had always been in the habit, and a very proper one it is, of telling her mother everything in her girlhood. Now that she was a married woman, she ought to have discriminated between what concerned her husband and what concerned herself alone. She had no business to tell her mother of confidences which passed between him and herself, and he had no idea that she would not appreciate this fact, until she happened to relate "what mother said when I told her thus and so."

"Why, you didn't tell your mother that!" he cried. His tone angered her and she retorted in a sudden flame: "Indeed, I did. I shall always tell my mother exactly what I please." "Very well," he commented coldly. "I shall understand now just how far I can trust you." Months and many heartburnings were required before this breach was healed.

A tender and petted girl is altogether too fond of fleeing for consolation to mother or sister, when some fancied slight has been offered her by the adored one, who has recently sworn a thousand times that he will think of her comfort and happiness and that only, "till the sands of the

desert grow cold." And then he goes off some morning and forgets to kiss her good-bye; or he comes home at night without the egg-beater that he solemnly promised to get. And perhaps a foolish mother or sister says he is a brute,—and you can easily see what a train of evils might follow in the wake of this tiny little train of circumstances.

Don't tell anybody of your domestic troubles, big or little. They grow in the telling. The first lesson that the wise wife should learn is to hold her tongue.

You may think that you know his tastes rather well before you are married, and if you have been engaged a good while, and have seen each other every day or two, maybe you do. But new and singular (to you) traits are (so I am told) likely to be discovered in new husbands, no matter how thoroughly they may have been studied beforehand. Not only that, but, as the time-tables say, he is always liable to "change without notice."

Thus, you may have thought that he loved to visit picture-galleries. Now he shows an aversion to them, though you pine for them. He begs for corned beef and cabbage,—a dinner which you abhor. He grows critical of your coiffure, your gait, your singing,—when he used to think you were perfection. Oh, oh, oh!

There is plenty of advice to be given to him, but just now we are talking to you; and all that we can say is to repeat the old motto, "Bear and forbear"; be very patient; laugh whenever you can; and, as with infants, divert his mind, if possible, and last, and most important of all, keep your eyes firmly fixed on his good qualities and think as little as you can about his faults.

Remember that you are not the only one who has been

making discoveries. He has been finding out things, too. Perhaps he has come to the conclusion that you are extravagant,—possibly not so dainty as he thought you in your personal habits,—possibly any one of a hundred things which you can easily imagine.

Before you get through, you will each have to forgive each other several, perhaps a good many, times. But keep on loving, see to it that you do the right thing by him, and you will come out all right, for the modern American man is a pretty good fellow, and generally responds to the right treatment.

HOW THE MOTOR-MAN KNEW

The young couple on the front seat of the Sheephead Bay car seemed to be overflowing with affection for each other. The young woman lay with her head on the young man's shoulder until her mass of flagrantly golden hair with its aggressive "psyche" was reduced to chaos. His arm must have ached, but his fingers grasped her shoulder valiantly. The lady at the other end of the seat looked in the opposite direction as much as she could, but her heart yearned over that aching arm. She had held her own growing children that way, and she knew how the human arm could suffer.

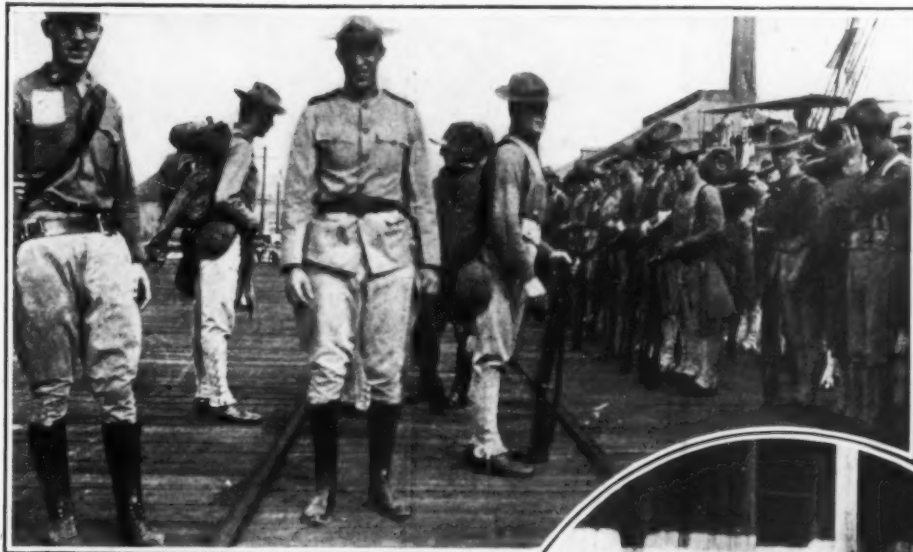
Presently she observed that the billing and cooing tones in which the young couple had been communicating with each other were undergoing a transformation. Gradually they became almost fierce. One heard wild phrases like, "I didn't ask your opinion and I don't want it";

(Continued on page 166)

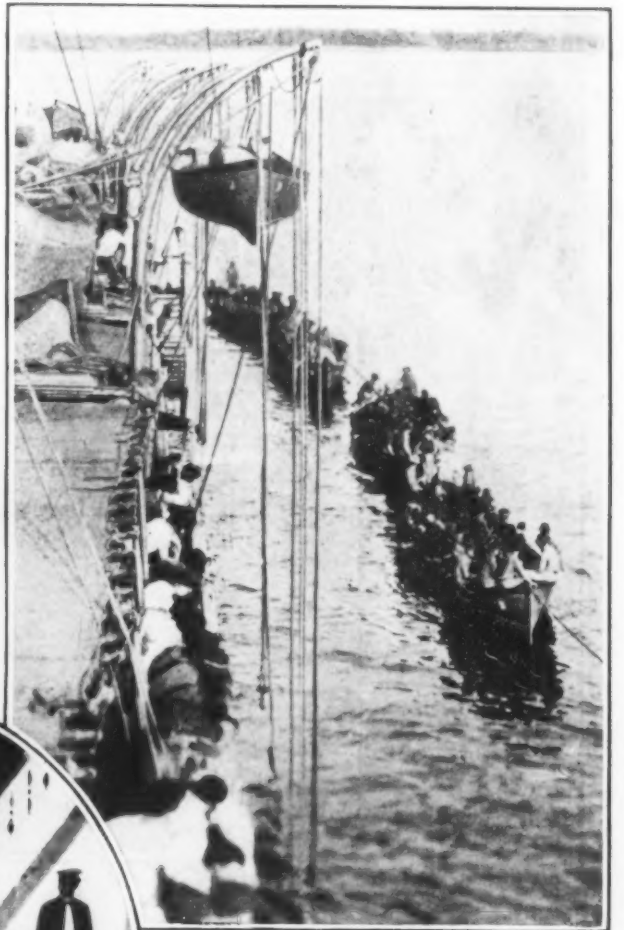
How Our Bluejackets Settled a Revolution

This is a story of the effective work of the American Navy which has never before been told.—Editor LESLIE'S.

By HENRY MORGAN



NAVAL SOLDIERS TO THE RESCUE
A company of marines disembarking at Corinto to aid in restoring order in Nicaragua. In the foreground is seen Lieut. G. W. Martin, who was wounded when our marines and sailors charged and carried the insurgent stronghold in the battle at Coyotote Hill.



THE RESTORERS OF ORDER ARRIVE
Landing sailors and marines from the American gunboat "Annapolis" at Corinto, a Pacific Coast port of Nicaragua, in response to an appeal for American intervention in the civil war troubles then afflicting the Central American republic.



NICARAGUAN ARTILLERY
Typical soldiers in that branch of the nation's military service, and a specimen of the antique cannons which they use.



NICARAGUA'S LARGEST CITY
Street scene in Leon, a town of 45,000 inhabitants, whose public edifices are considered the finest in Central America. It is the seat of a university and is connected by railroad with Corinto.

LAST summer a number of law-abiding, well-to-do coffee and sugar planters of Nicaragua, tiring of the state of perpetual revolution that existed in their country, appealed to our government with a request for our intervention. Admiral Southerland, who was in command of our Pacific fleet, promptly received orders to proceed to Corinto, investigate conditions, and, if necessary, land a battalion of bluejackets and marines from his flagship, the *California*. Conditions were indeed serious. The insurgents were getting the upper hand of the government forces. The vast majority of the people were utterly demoralized and famine stricken. Federals and revolutionists at times combined in pillaging the rich sugar plantations in the vicinity of Granada.

Scarcely had the *California* anchored in the harbor of Corinto on the twenty-eighth of last August, when Admiral Southerland decided to send his landing force ashore. As the *California* drew too much water to approach the town, the Admiral transferred his flag to the gunboat *Annapolis*. On the afternoon of the twenty-eighth, a battalion of four hundred bluejackets and a company of marines were taken into the harbor, alongside the railway pier of Corinto. The *Annapolis* was secured to the dock and the equipment for the landing force was transferred to flat cars on the piers. This work proceeded until midnight; then the companies stacked arms and fell out. Early the next morning, reveille was sounded, and the battalion boarded a train of box cars. The objective point of the expedition was Managua, the Nicaraguan capital, seventy-five miles from Corinto.

The people of the little town of Corinto, though not outwardly hostile, lent no assistance to our party, and the single local paper, controlled by the revolutionists, indulged in scathing philippics against "los Yanques." Just outside Corinto, the insurgents had blown up a small culvert bridge. Our marines had no sooner repaired this than, a few hundred yards further up the track, a larger bridge was found to have been destroyed. In repairing this second bridge, over twelve hours were consumed, the work being done by our own men who were totally without experience at such labor. At sunset, an outpost was established about three quarters of a mile up the track, and sentinels were posted around the train.

Early the following morning, the battalion arrived at Chinandega, and went into camp. Calls were received from General Baca, the local Liberal leader, from the commandant of the town, and others. After detailing a detachment to occupy the railroad station at Chinandega, the main body proceeded to Leon. Here we found the plaza in the vicinity of the railroad station crowded with Nicaraguans of all sorts and conditions, and professing allegiance to federals or to insurgents. Every man of them, from the prosperous merchant or planter to the lowly peon, was armed with rifle, revolver or machete, and one gathered the impression that only the initial impulse was wanting to set them at one another's throats with characteristic Central American enthusiasm. As a matter of fact, some thirty yards from the station, a company of rebel artillery manned a machine gun mounted on a flat car.

The expedition commander received General Rivas and other prominent liberals and a conference was held with

the result that the federals agreed to refrain from tearing up the railways. Our battalion was unable to find a suitable camp near the Leon station, so quarters were occupied in a suburb called Quesalguaque. The first week in October, the insurgents became very active in the hills that surround Leon. Finally a detachment of bluejackets was sent to relieve the federal troops occupying trenches facing Barranca hill. On the morning of October fourth, the rebels opened fire from the summit of Coyotote hill. Our expedition commander decided to drive the insurgents from their position, and perhaps the most vivid description possible of the capture of Coyotote may be obtained from the official report sent to Washington. Lieutenant-Commander Steele's modest report reads as follows:

At 2 a. m., Oct. 4th, the 1st Battalion and the 4th Battalion detachment marched around to the opposite side of Coyotote from Nindri, arriving at the foot of the slope at 5:20, and were joined by two companies of the 3d Battalion and the *Annapolis's* detachment which had come down from Granada. The 4th Battalion was ordered by Colonel Pendleton to form a line of reserves inside the railroad fence. The firing line began the advance (by rushes) at 5:50 and the reserves followed, in a similar manner, in two lines, about four hundred yards in rear, until the steep slope was reached, when they advanced to the firing line in support of Co. C., Captain Fortson, who was on the right flank. The rebels delivered a spirited fire in our direction, using rifles, a Colt automatic and a one pounder with effect. Most of the casualties were in Co. C, and T. P. McGorty, ordinary seaman, of the *California* Battalion, was wounded in the ankle. At the end of thirty-seven minutes, the position was taken, and the *California* colors, the first to arrive, were planted on top of the hill by the color bearer, J. Klesow, master-at-arms first class.

As I passed from the edge of the brush, through a gap in the wire fence, across the cleared space to the top, I saw, lying in the lower trench the body of the brave young marine, Durham, who made the gap by cutting the wires between his rifle barrel and bayonet. He had been struck by a one pound shell, and one side of his head was blown off. When I arrived at the summit, quite a number of men were there, and the rebels, except those who were dead, wounded or prisoners, were running down the opposite side toward the railroad track, our men kneeling and firing at them. Amid all this the men went wild and cheered and cheered. My detachment returned to

the road at the point from which we began the advance, gathering the wounded and taking them along. Breakfast was served soon after our return, and then the wounded and dead were sent in bull-carts to Nindri station where we entrained for Managua.

The summit of Coyotote is about 900 feet above the level of the road where the advance began, and it was a most exhausting climb. We had unsung knapsacks and left them at the road, but carried canteen and haversack, the men carrying two bandoliers of ammunition in addition. This followed a three hour march in heavy marching order; but, in spite of all, as soon as the men had their breakfast, some of them caught up stray ponies and galloped up and down the road, and others ascended Coyotote again.

This capture established a precedent in Nicaragua's battles. During every one of the last three rebellions the Coyotote has been defended by one side or the other, and it has never before been taken, the defenses being abandoned at the cessation of hostilities. Considering the magnificent natural defenses of the place, it was fortunate that our losses were not far greater, and it will be admitted that Lieutenant Martin, of Co. C, and the men with him, by drawing the fire of the rebels from the troops advancing up the bare part of the slope, saved many of the latter from destruction. Had the defenders properly prepared their defenses, it would have been necessary to lay siege to the place, as it would have been folly to attempt to storm it. Had our attack from this side been anticipated by the rebels, the story might have been different, because on the other side of the crest, facing our position of the day before, were two field pieces in emplacements, which would have worked havoc among us could the rebels have got them into position. Just now many rebels were in the position when attack began I do not know, but we buried forty, found eighteen wounded, took fourteen prisoners, and I saw from thirty to fifty running away toward Masaya.

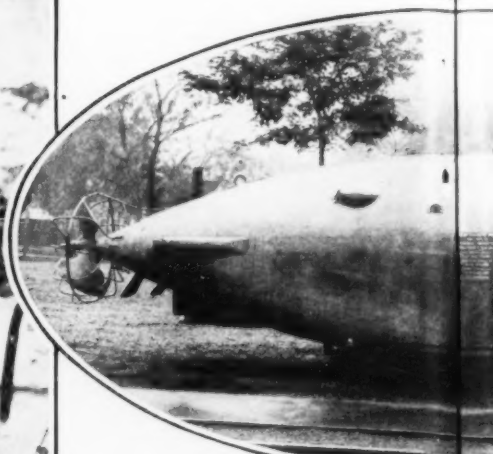
From this report it will be seen that our bluejackets were making history last fall. Only meager accounts of this expedition reached the press, and it has been only recently that details of the expedition have been reported to the Navy Department. After Coyotote, our operations were practically finished. We marched from Leon to the capital, Managua, and, just to ensure the good behavior of the Nicaraguans, we stationed a legation guard of four marine officers and one hundred and fifty men at the capital.

Pictorial Digest of



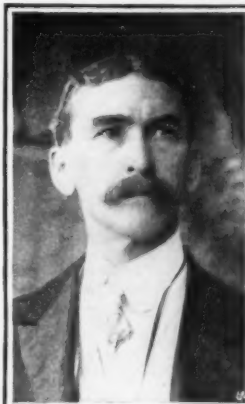
A MILITANT SUFFRAGIST TALKING IN AMERICA

Miss Mary MacDonald, a British militant, delivering a speech to a crowd, including a number of Indians, at a recent woman suffragist picnic at North Beach, Long Island. The Indians were actors engaged at a show in the park. The speaker, while excusing the action of the militants in England, did not advocate like proceedings in this country.



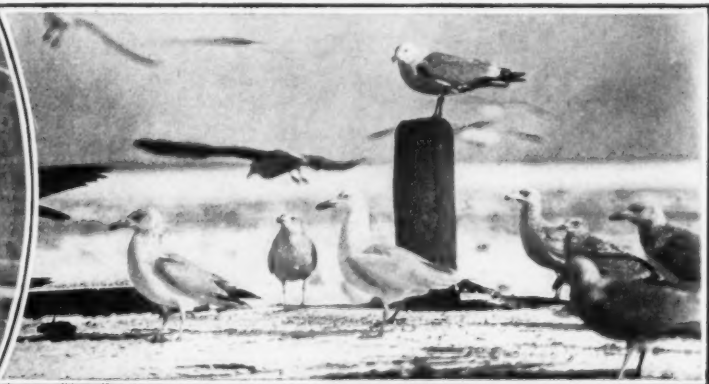
FATHER OF THE MODEL

The "Intelligent Whale," a little submarine boat, 22 ft. long, of \$60,000 in 1864 for use by the Federal blockade crew of 13 men, was propelled by hand and made two trips to New York Harbor. It was tried and condemned by a board of officers, and has lain on wooden blocks ever since.



MEN WHO FIGURE LARGE IN MEXICO

Left to right, Henry Lane Wilson, American ambassador to Mexico, and the State Department's Secret Envoy to Mexico, and the Constitutionalists uprising against the Huerta government. Wilson was recently summoned to Washington to discuss the actual state of affairs in the troubled Republic. He is Secretary of State and testified before a Senate Committee on the recognition of the Huerta Government, which he refused to grant. He would couple this with conditions regarding American grievances, and the resignation of the present Mexican President. A fair election for President could be held in the near future. Information on the troubles in Mexico. The Secretary of State while there was an ambassador of the United States. General Carranza is the governor of the State of Coahuila, which he heads has made considerable progress in the peace in Mexico in 90 days if the United States will import arms and war munitions. He aims to bring about a next election.



DIFFICULT TO CATCH WITH THE CAMERA

A flock of "mariner's chickens" photographed at close range on a wharf. This is one of the rare instances in which gulls have been snapped at such a short distance. The photographer who took this picture has made a specialty of gulls, and has a collection of 150 negatives of these interesting birds showing them resting, feeding, flying, etc.

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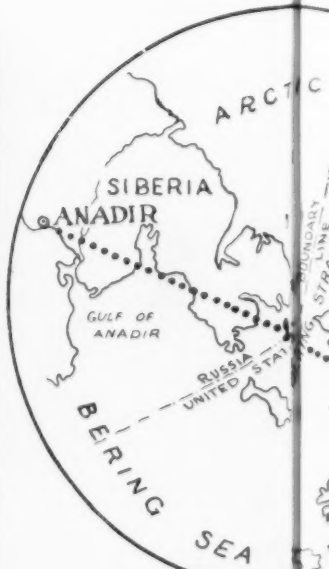
A CHAMPIONSHIP RECAPTURED

Maurice McLoughlin, the American Tennis Champion who won the international match for the Dwight E. Davis Cup played recently at Wimbledon, Eng. In the final match McLoughlin defeated Charles P. Dixon, the veteran English expert, in three straight sets, 8-6, 6-3, and 6-2. The Davis Cup now comes back to the United States after being held abroad for ten years. Representatives of seven countries—the United States, Canada, Australasia, South Africa, Germany, France, and Belgium—competed in the elimination matches for the honor of challenging the British holder of the trophy. McLoughlin, a native of Nevada, and is only 23 years old. He has won many important contests in this country. He wins chiefly by his sweeping attack at the net, his hard hitting and splendid control. Twelve matches have been played for this cup, and of these American teams have won but three, the others going to British Isles or Australasian teams.



THE GREATEST GYMNASTIC MEET OF THE YEAR

Turners from Seattle, Wash., riding in the big parade at the twelfth annual Turnfest at Leipzig, Germany, which was attended by 80,000 gymnasts from Europe and from other sections of the globe. In one of the many events 17,000 athletes took part. The stadium built for the meet was four times as large as the one at Stockholm, Sweden, in which the Olympic games were held. The city was handsomely decorated for the occasion and there was great enthusiasm. The American contingent was popular and made a fine display of agility and skill.

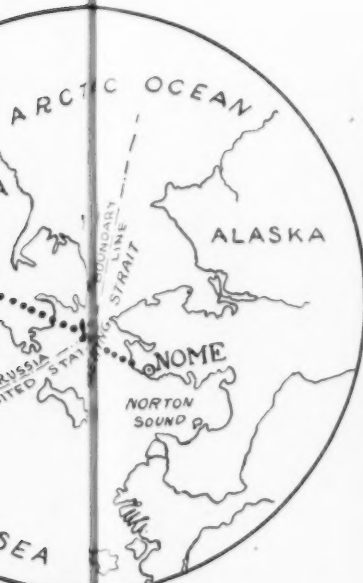


THE WIRELESS TELEGRAPH

Map showing how direct wireless communication between Asia and America is now an accomplished fact. Signal Corps Station at Nome, Alaska, touches with the Russian station at Anadir. The heavy dotted line shows the course of the wireless current. It will have to be reached before the Russian one for commercial purposes is now either in actual or possible operation.

A black and white portrait of a man with a full, dark beard and mustache, wearing round-rimmed spectacles and a dark suit jacket. He is looking slightly to the left of the camera. The background is a mottled, light-colored studio backdrop.

American ambassador to Mexico, Reginald F. Del Valle, today to Mexico, and General Venustiano Carranza, leader of the main opposition Government in northern Mexico. Announced to Washington to give information regarding the Red Republic. He had conferences with the President and before a Senate Committee. He announced that he favored a settlement, which the administration at Washington has refused to accept, which requires satisfactory adjustment of American and the present Mexican Minister of Gobernacion, so that he be held in Cuba. Mr. Del Valle was directed to get acquainted with Mexico. The sending of an independent agent to secure information about the spot was unusual action for our State Department. The state department has been making considerable progress. He declared lately that he would like to see the United States would permit the Constitutionalists to take power. He aims to be a candidate for President of Mexico at the next election.



ect wireless communication between America and Alaska. The United States Army at Nome, Alaska, recently got into regular communication with a station at Oymyakon, Siberia, 500 miles west of the Arctic circle. A line between the two places shows the shortest route. It had that a diplomatic agreement had been made before the station could co-operate for commercial purposes. Wireless telegraphy is now possible all around the globe.



Dance of the Dutch Women, one of the most admired features of the recent historic pageant at Saratoga, N. Y. The pageant was a brilliant affair, from beginning to end, and among its other striking features were "Return of Troops from the Civil War," "The Battle of Saratoga," and "The Surrender of Burgoyne." The various events were witnessed by large crowds.



The handsome new Normal School built at Manila to accommodate the increased attendance of pupils, now numbering nearly 1000. The graduates of this institution go forth to all parts of the islands as teachers, spreading knowledge of the English language and of the ordinary studies, and also instructing the natives in matters of hygiene and cleanliness.



The wonderful leaning tower of Pisa, Italy, which needs strengthening, as it has of late years been falling more out of line with the perpendicular. The foundations are to be drained and the buttresses to be widened and filled up to the level of the square on which it stands. The tower is a campanile built of marble, 178½ feet high and surrounded by a balcony containing seven bells, the heaviest of which weighs six tons. It was begun in 1174 and completed in 1350. Some contend that the tower is leaning laterally, built in a slightly irregular position as an architectural novelty, but others claim that the ground settled in the course of its construction and that the masonry walls were added in a curved line. The building at the right is the fine old cathedral at Pisa. Constructed by the Pisans after a naval victory over the Saracens in the twelfth century. It is 312 feet long and 197 wide.



The Benguet Zigzag in the Province of Luzon, Philippine Islands. The Zigzag is famous all over the Orient. It is one continuous road and the views to be had from it are wonderfully fine. This winding road was built while former President Taft was Governor General of the Philippines. Its construction excited a good deal of controversy owing to the enormous cost of it. Benguet is the land of the Igorottes. The country is volcanic and very irregular. It has valuable pine forests and some gold is found in the sands of its numerous streams.



EUGENE ZIMMERMAN
The noted cartoonist, "ZIM"

The Old Fan Says

By Ed A. Goewey Illustrated by ZIM



ED A. GOEWY
"The Old Fan"

only safe place for even a dyed-in-the-wool rooter to do his spouting."

"Well, I'm agreeable," replied the cigar-stand clerk, "for it's so warm nobody appears to want to come in here even long enough to borrow a match."

"As yours truly remarked some weeks ago," began the veteran, when they were seated comfortably, "and at the very time that the Dodgers were going so strong that their supporters began to talk about them as pennant possibilities, the old hoodoo that has clung to the Brooklyn club continued on the job, and the club will probably finish in the second division. Injuries did a lot toward putting the team out of the big running at a time when they were showing more class than for many years, but the outfit is shy something, possibly the real fighting spirit, and it will never be a really dangerous factor in the pennant races until it can put up an aggressive front at all times. Hard luck comes to fully half of the major leagues teams



Putting something by for next fall

are at the head of the National league, and probably will remain there until they have won the 1913 pennant. And this, in spite of the fact that the New York pitchers failed to live up to the dope through the early weeks of the season. However, McGraw has such a string of pretty nifty performers that he always has an 'extra' ready to jump in when a regular player fails, and, in addition, his boys have suffered very little from accidents. The way the humble Cardinals handed it to the Giants recently shows that even the best club in the league is sure to come a cropper when it grows careless or too chesty.

"And now for another factor in our advance stuff—the Pittsburgh Pirates. Way along last winter we told you to watch these boys, for they appeared to have a mighty fine collection of players and were almost sure to be the team that would give the McGrawites the hardest fight toward the close of the season. During the early weeks of play, largely because of accidents to some of the outfit's best men, they did very poorly, and by many were soon declared out of the race. But when they did get their second wind, the Pirates certainly came good and strong and played a pleasing and consistent article of baseball. Keep right on following up their work, George, for with any kind of luck they are going to be in the big fight right up till the final gong, even though their recent meeting with the Giants showed they were then rather outclassed.

"I guess the Quakers will be lucky to finish third, for they seem to have shot off a large part of their big ammunition and not one fan in a thousand expects them to again get out in front. The Cubs have done very well indeed, considering that their pitching staff is far from classy and the club's other handicaps, but there is still plenty of time for them to climb a bit and push the Phillies to the foot of the first division. Boston, under Stallings, is slowly but surely showing progress and will be anything but an also-ran next season. Joe Tinker has helped the Reds, and in Groh surely has captured one of the liveliest little infielders in the business. Wonder if McGraw ever regrets that he let Groh get away from him? As for the Cardinals, well they are the same old bunch of misfits.

"Each week makes the Athletics' position look stronger, and they will no doubt come down the home-stretch in the American league race way out in front. There is some talk that Mack has pushed his men too hard and that they will crack as the season approaches its close, but Connie has too many aces in the hole to be caught and, barring very serious injuries to several of his stars, will meet with but little opposition that will cause him serious worry. The Naps, Senators and White Sox have been playing consistent ball, and it looks as if they will make a pretty fight of it for second honors.

"And now, for a few minutes, let us look at the question of the world's championship series. The officials of the major leagues apparently were so confident that the pennants would be won by the Giants and the Athletics, that several weeks ago they arranged tentative plans for the games that are likely to be held in Philadelphia and New York. Of course there is many a slip, etc., but they seem to have the outcome figured out pretty well and few fans will disagree with them. Now, for argument's sake, let us say that the teams of Connie Mack and Johnny McGraw will win the pennants in their respective leagues; the big question naturally arises—which of them will capture the world's championship for 1913? Right now I will take a chance of being chaffed later on by saying that I believe that the Athletics will beat the Giants, and that they will have no great difficulty in doing so.

"The pitching staff of the New York outfit is not on a par with that of the Philadelphia aggregation, and the fielding, hitting and base running strength of the Manhattanites is not such a tremendously lot better than when these teams met for the chief honors not so long ago and the hosts of McGraw were rather thoroughly shown up. Whenever I think of the coming contests I see visions of swatter Baker and that grand old army consisting of Collins,

"GIVE me a good cigar and take one yourself for a change, and then let's go out on the veranda," said the Old Fan, as he threw his hat and coat on a chair, rolled up his sleeves and reached for the largest palm-leaf. "This hot weather," he continued, "makes the outside the

McInnis, Barry, Bender and Plank. Coombs, also, appears to be getting back into fighting form. Honestly, son, it looks to me like a cinch for our friends from the City of Brotherly Love, and you know that that is some admission coming from one who has followed the fortunes of the Giants



Still going, but getting nowhere.

ploying them regularly come out? Do you catch my point?

"Only recently a prominent Chicago flinger pitched a Sunday game for a semi-pro organization and won. Although he worked under an assumed name he was recognized and the story of his deliberate violation of his contract got into the newspapers. The league officials are going to take up this case and will probably fine the man heavily. I hope so, for it may serve as a warning to the others who have been doing the same thing but who, to date, have escaped discovery and punishment.

"To me the announcement that the Carnegie Museum, of Pittsburgh, wishes to secure the baseball accoutrements of the only Honus Wagner, after the mighty swatter has retired from the game and place them on exhibition among the relics of famous men, strikes yours truly as really funny. Perhaps future generations may wish to gaze upon the dust-stained pants and the worn-out glove of the man who helped to make the soft coal town famous, but we doubt it. The worship of the baseball hero is of the most transitory character and once let him begin his trek over the great divide, and his

existence is soon forgotten. It is another case of 'the king is dead, long live the king,' but carried to the superlative degree. Do you suppose any of the present-day fans would walk round the corner to see a glove once worn by Amos Rusie or any of the cast-off raiment of the once famous Mike Kelly? Hardly.

"But, if the Carnegie Museum is really in earnest in this matter, we would suggest that it acquire a few additional baseball relics such as the second base that Merkle failed to touch, the mit with a hole in it that Snodgrass wore when a world's championship was dropped into the discard, a list of the dedications of Ebbets' baseball lot during the 1913 season and some of the pertinent remarks made to the various umpires by some of our best little handlers of English among the major league managers. Let's make the exhibit a good one while we're about it.

"If anyone still entertains a doubt that popular interest in baseball is ever on the increase, he should have witnessed the recent sessions between the Giants and the Pirates at the Polo Grounds, New York. Previous to the battles the Pittsburgh boys had been displaying a wonderfully improved form that had pulled them from the second division class and argued that they were about ready to contest the National league championship question with the McGrawites, and the fans were very eager to witness the run-ins. The opening day called for a double header and the stands were packed and hundreds of people turned away. The treasurer of the New York club has stated that between 38,000 and 40,000 persons

witnessed these games, which was a greater number than was on hand for the first game between the Giants and the Athletics in 1911 in the world's championship series. The official figures for that contest were 38,281. Another crowd of sensational proportions also was on hand for the second game.

"Just think of such wonderful gatherings of fans during the month of July, when the season is but little more than half over. I tell you, son, if baseball keeps on growing in popularity, extensions will have to be made before long to some of our largest parks.

"If the Athletics and the Giants win the pennants in the American and National leagues respectively this season, Connie Mack and John McGraw will establish new baseball records. Mack, McGraw, Frank Chance and Fred Clarke are now tied, each having piloted four championship teams to date. Victories this season would increase the showings of the two former to five each. Hughey Jennings stands next with three big wins. Clarke has only an outsider's chance to better his record this year and the outlook for Chance is worse than hopeless. Mack's great opportunity to pass his rivals came last season, but his team fell down and the Red Sox romped away with the rag which he coveted.

"Talk about strenuous boys and willing workers, there's none that can compare with big Walter Johnson, of the Senators, unless, perhaps, it's your old friend Ed Walsh. Not since the days of 'Iron Man' Joe McGinnity has any twirler offered to shoulder so great a burden as has the mainstay of Clark Griffith's aggregation. Recently Johnson said: 'I will volunteer to pitch every other day from September first to the end of the season if at that time Manager Griffith thinks we are near enough to the Athletics to give them a battle for the pennant. Regard that as a promise, for I know that I will be able to do it without impairing my form. In the meantime I hope the other twirlers will be instructed to pitch their arms off in every game in which they officiate without fear of what shape they will be in later. If Radbourne and other old timers could turn this trick, I also can do it. I also am willing to pitch three games in each of the two remaining series with the Athletics.'

"There is no doubt that Johnson is one of the best and gamest pitchers that ever handled a ball, and we trust that circumstances will be such that his manager will be able to put him to the requested test."



Making it a long journey.



Roger Bresnahan, a Cub standby



Poor fishing

Why "Knock" the Man Who Wins?

By JAMES R. DAY, Chancellor of Syracuse University



Dr. JAMES R. DAY
Chancellor Syracuse University.

I HAD thought that a subject that used to interest me was passing out and becoming of decreasing interest until I heard an echo not long ago from up in New England. Our Vice-President had been up there. He seemed to have been belated along the track of current events in this country—sort of marooned upon his insular opinions where he was left by the campaign of last autumn. Campaigns are used to get votes. He was talking about predatory wealth. It is so long since that expression went out of common use that I had to look it up in my dictionaries to find out what it meant. I could not

find anything to which it applied except graft and bribery and the kind of wealth that Mr. Whitman is uncovering down in our metropolis. It is a wealth from rapacity and predaceous piracy, something as dogs steal bones and as one carnivorous animal tears prey from another or carries off a pig or a lamb from the farm-yard.

When the muckrakers are quitting their infamous business, when advertisers are deserting the lying magazines and the people are turning from the yellow sheets that paint their front pages red, and the professional yellow writer is in such straits that he offers to write the criminal insane out of the asylum for a modest consideration, it would be a thousand pities to have a muckraker get into the White House by accident. Let us pray that President Wilson may live out his term.

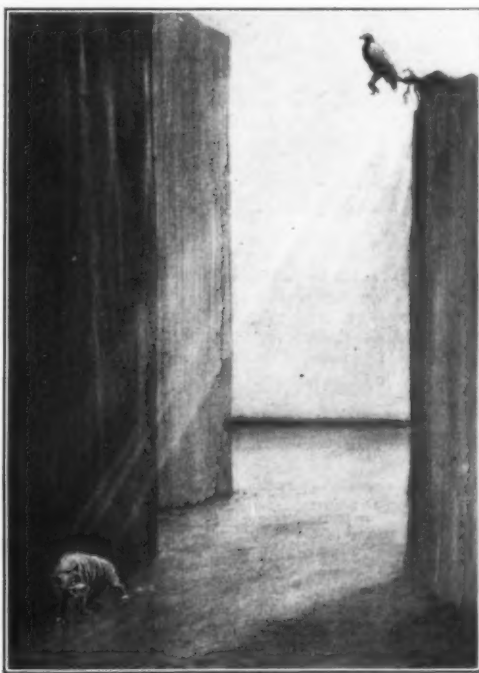
"Predatory wealth" is the claptrap of the demagogues and is slanderously misapplied when addressed to the big business of our age.

Croesus was a rich man in his time. The magnitude of his wealth passed into history. He made it by trade, and Cyrus got it away from him predaceously. It was possible for a man to be a Croesus in those times. Is it strange if there are ten thousand such men in our times? This age has furnished the opportunity, the obligation and responsibility of rich men. What would you think of such a time as this if many men were not rich in it, some of them very rich? It is natural, logical and religious for men to make the most of themselves and their opportunities.

They do not have to be predatory. The country thrusts riches upon thousands of men. The minerals, the ores, the oils, the cereals and fruits, the happy inventions, the combinations of money by the many, the uniting of the highest executive skill secure to honest, hard-working business men immense properties in many cases, and the common people like you and me get a share of it. We get what we would not get but for the combined successful

efforts of men like Mr. Carnegie, Mr. Morgan and Mr. Rockefeller.

The United States Steel Corporation has 115,000 different stockholders of record, beside hundreds of thousands of shares held by persons through the business of banks and brokers' offices. In Holland one banking firm has had registered 500,000 shares of stock which is sold on bearer receipts all over Holland. The United States Steel had on January 1st 228,000 employees on its rolls and paid that first week in this year to its workers \$4,210,000 for a week's work. That and more is its weekly pay-roll. Its products went out to shipyards, to railroads, to hundreds of



THE MUCKER: "You can't tell me he got up there honestly."

forms of construction uses, to be handled by hundreds of thousands of artisans and working people.

To hear some people talk you would think that all that these great corporations do is to gobble up the money of the people and stow it away in safety vaults where they gather to cut off coupons twice a year.

The curse of our country is not the big corporate business but the yellow harpies that depreciate the value of stocks and other properties by croaking about the oppression of the people, until in their blind, impulsive fear the people attack the greatest sources of secure and profitable income the world has ever known and depreciate the common market for them in all lands. We allow laws to be put upon our statute books that are out of all helpful relation to the mighty age and that are an obstruction to things proportionate and worthy.

The best law of regulation is the law of the survival of the fittest. It may be that sometime we shall know how to make statutory law to govern our business. We do not know how now. The fetich that we have for that purpose we never have been able to use. The wise men for twenty-one years of statesmanship did not dare use it. The Supreme Court dare not interpret it as it was made, but left it to the business man's reason, with a good hot chance of Atlanta if he reasoned.

The greatest thing demanded by this great age is to rear big men and to put the big men where laws are made. You never can again make business little nor break big business into little firms. Business forever hereafter must be on the plan of the tides of the sea and the courses of the planets. Our demands, our enterprises, our commercial movements must be gigantic and the men who put their lives into them like Huntington, Harriman and Hill, like Rockefeller, Archbold and Flagler, like Morgan, Carnegie and Gary, will have a right to share of profit in proportion to their ability, adventure and investment, and little fellows who try to apologize for their own failures by barking and snarling "predatory wealth" will only expose themselves to ridicule and contempt, for the people are not to be fooled all of the time.

I believe in the greatest men for the greatest things, the greatest opportunities for all men, the greatest liberty for the greatest achievement of any and every useful enterprise, with no obstructive laws. We are legislating for little things. The laws of nature and the gifts of God call for legislation that shall approach the magnitude of the things to be done, and to be done by men great enough to do them.

Contempt, derision and oblivion for all yellow liars and muckrakers if they are worth the expenditure of so much consideration. Billy Sunday said the other day that "a certain type of man would have to take a flying machine to get up to hell!" The man answering to this description is the slanderer who is cursing his country by sowing class-strife and blighting the prosperity of the people.

It is devoutly to be hoped that we shall have a constructive administration at Washington, that the work of destruction is over, the wild tornado of prejudice and hate, and that we may build again into their grand proportions the commercial structures which have made us the most prosperous people on earth.

Timely Hints About Women's Dress

By EDITH TOWNSEND KAUFMANN

THE DRAPED SKIRT

When the draped skirt was prophesied last year, there were few, even of the most radical modistes, who dreamt that it would take such a strange hold on feminine fancy, as this season's modes attest.

It was to be expected that the absurdly tight skirt would have to be modified, and there was every reason to predict a plait or two, or a definite flare at the hem. The freakish drapery that has followed the entire absence of even a fold to detract from the too candid lines of the feminine figure, has gone, as fashion all too frequently does, to the other extreme, and some of this season's skirts are more ridiculous than artistic.

The slender outline is generally sustained by a narrow underskirt, over which the drapery wanders at will. In some cases it starts from the waist-line, in the semblance of a curtain, and is carried to the skirt hem, and thence to the back where it ends in a rosette. This method of finishing the drapery by gathering the material into a choux, has to be handled very carefully, with due regard to the contour of the wearer's limbs.

For example, the peony effect on the hips is a distortion, and in placing this arrangement near the knees, the model must be well studied or an inartistic foreshortening will be the result. Another decidedly unattractive treatment of the draped skirt, is to permit almost the entire fullness to mass in front, with a scant tight fitting back. The impression created is that the wearer put her gown on wrong side foremost.

In the vagaries of the draped skirt we seem to be approaching the shawl effects that the family albums show up in all their glory. These are so easily devised by any amateur dressmaker, that we may expect a tremendous revival. The overskirt consists solely of a plaited sash effect in front, with a square of goods, shirred through the center to produce the back. This arrangement leaves two pointed ends. Practice on a handkerchief will be an easy way to secure exactly the right "hang."

When this shawl drapery was in vogue thirty years ago, basques, severe bodices buttoned to a point in front, with postillion backs, were the rage. It is to be hoped that we never again, in the revolving cycle of costuming, will be called upon to don anything so ugly.

And yet we may, for once every so often we are threatened with that other dress horror the hoopskirt. A Fifth Avenue modiste is responsible for a tremendously smart afternoon toilette, that daringly, yet daintily, approaches the "hoop" line.

As the fabric of which the costume is made is of the sheerest crepe, the requisite flare to the tunic is given by inserted whalebones. These are also used in the fan train. While the effect is a long way removed from that of the billowy cage, known as a hoop skirt, the use of reeds or whalebone to distend any portion of the toilette, fills the mind with terror, and presages all sorts of harrowing developments.

The draped skirt has been responsible for even more than the radical departure from the severe skin-tightness of last season's accepted models. It has revived the train. The incongruity in a Grecian drapery, and boot top length, was evident at once. To follow the proper lines of beauty, there had to be lengthening of the skirt in front, and a tapering off behind.

The train too is an up to date creation with no semblance of the square elongation, or shoulder drop demanded in Court circles. It is simply a swirl, a tail end of goods, that has apparently escaped unobserved from the draper's hands. It is a carefully conceived arrangement, despite its seeming unintentioned grace.

In fact, in all of the draped skirts no matter how unthinkingly they seem to be planned, a world of painstaking effort has been put into the erratic folds and loose ends, which possess novelty almost invariably, though it can not be said that they likewise boast beauty or grace.

FURNITURE COVERINGS FOR GOWNS

Modistes have just awakened to the fact that some upholstery fabrics are as pleasing and effective for costumes, as many of the weaves especially intended for dress wear. Paris, always the first to discover and adopt a new costume idea, presents us this summer with chintz and cretonne models, with the same floral designs which have delighted the eye in our bedroom hangings or in the cushions of our wicker furniture.

The only wonder is that we have not recognized the

artistic gown value of cretonne and chintz long ago. There is no doubt that many a woman has said "what a darling summer gown that rosebud chintz would make," but because no one had ever appeared in such a costume, she was afraid to be the Columbus of clothes, and so stuck to the usual mulls, linens and swisses.

The late Ellen Terry had the courage of her convictions. She rarely if ever had a gown fashioned from the usual dress fabrics. She would visit an upholsterer's and the material that struck her eye she would purchase, though the dealer himself might protest that the goods were only intended for furniture coverings or draperies. Miss Terry told the writer, the last time that she visited the United States, that she was surprised that American women, who are such exceedingly good dressers, failed to realize the artistic possibilities in the silks, satins and velours used for upholstery, but whose wonderful tints and weaves surpassed anything in dress materials, offered by even the highest class silk houses.

When I saw a soft creamy tan cretonne coat and skirt, with its pattern of rose wreaths in dull soft pink and grey green, Miss Terry's words came back to me. Perhaps the furniture cretonnes and chintzes will prove to be the forerunners of the upholstery brocades and velours, beloved by the actress.

These Japanese chintz blouse suits are daintily fantastic, but thoroughly in keeping with the season of green lawns and blue skies. The chintz used in these novel little costumes shows Japanese designs printed in soft but vivid colors on a white ground. Both the chintz and cretonne costumes have little touches of eponge or velvet, the tones most preferred being old blue or rose. There is no reason why any material that lends itself to the adornment of the feminine figure, should not be used, even though custom has decreed that the fabric be used for other purposes.

I have a very distinct recollection of a charming little gown seen at the Cornell boat races last year, which the wearer confidentially informed me was made of bed ticking. Crash used for stair covering makes a very smart and durable two-piece suit, when carried out along distinctly tailor-made lines. An economical mother of infinite resources in outfitting her debutante daughter, put a lace bed spread to good use in devising from it as dainty a dancing frock as ever came from Paris.

The Crisis in Mexico and Its Cause

(Continued from page 151)

for the "confiscation" of real estate and property which had been acquired by the ruling class, as it was claimed, by graft and by favor and without due compensation to the public treasury. The Indians were urged to remember that the land belonged to their forefathers; that the mines were in the hills before the Spaniards came, and were told that, through allegiance to the Liberal Party and its so-called principles, that which had been taken from their ancestors and themselves would be restored.

The "Junta" urged its followers and sympathizers to join with Madero, and overthrow the despot Diaz; they were told that with Diaz overthrown, they could and should, at the earliest opportunity, overthrow Madero. In his "plan" of San Luis Potosi, Madero adopted a plank calling attention to the robbery of the people of the lands which should have been theirs. He promised restitution of such property, and also promised distribution of remaining lands to individuals for homes. This Madero platform by the masses was construed to be identical with that of the Liberal Party, and the majority of these people were in thorough sympathy with the opposition to the government.

These people were reminded of the fact that they took no part in the government of their country, that laws which had been enacted were enforced to their detriment, and not for their protection; that they had no part in the election of the President, or of the Congress, and could not even name the governor of their state; they were reminded of the fact that they had lived under their tribal relations before the Spaniard came, and that they could best live happily and peaceably under such tribal relations and with no national or state government in the republic.

The Orozco Revolution, so called, was a revolt of the mountaineers, Mexicans and Indians of the Guerrero district in Chihuahua, almost entirely against local conditions. It was claimed by these people that every milk cow, plow horse, or ox, plow or harrow, and every piece of cultivated ground, was taxed to the utmost, while the broad grazing lands of the rich rancheros, with their large flocks and herds, were only taxed nominally.

Madero joined Orozco, furnished arms, ammunition and money for supplies, and was proclaimed provisional president. Comparatively few of the workingmen of Mexico took part in this so-called revolution; few miners left the American mining camps, and then only when, because of failure to obtain the necessary supplies, powder, etc., the mines were shut down. While sympathizing with revolutions, the great mass of the Mexican people have been contented to remain at work if allowed to do so, and have not taken up arms against the government, except when threatened with forced conscription and their property with destruction, or when forced out of employment.



PERFORMING THE GRIM TRAGEDY OF WAR
A structure opposite the National Theatre, City of Mexico, perforated by a large shot during the 10 days' battle last fall between the supporters of President Madero and Gen. Felix Diaz. This was but one of hundreds of buildings which suffered damage in the course of the furious engagement. The drama of actual war proved too fascinating for hosts of citizens, tired of mere theatrical performances, and many sight-seers paid the penalty of foolhardiness in wounds or loss of life.

The result of this sympathy on the part of the 12,000,000 people against the domination and rule of the representatives of the 3,000,000, has been that no government, that is to say, neither that of Madero nor that of Huerta, has been able to secure volunteers for its army, no matter what inducement or reward was offered. The Mexican army has been recruited only through forced conscription and by the emptying of the jails. As a fighting force, it is a negligible quantity, but it is fairly well armed. Man for man the revolutionists and bandits are better fighting men than are the regular troops recruited from the state jails.

The "high-toned" Mexican of the 20th class does not volunteer in either army, nor does he contribute one dollar, except through forced loan or contribution, to either side. The younger generation have not undergone hardships, have taken little part in government, and have contented themselves with leading lives of ease on revenues derived from the accumulations of their fathers.

Antagonism to the American. One element of the Mexican population has entertained a feeling of antagonism to the Americans, because our action resulted in driving the French from Mexico, placing Juarez in power and thus indirectly causing the confiscation of church property, and passing of laws now in force in Mexico under which no nun can appear in public in the garb of her order, no priest in his gown, and no religious procession of any kind or character in the streets; and the War of 1846-8 is yet remembered. Agitators have proclaimed against us as a nation, and as individuals gradually acquiring the wealth of Mexico. Japan has been praised by the same people, because she has been supposed to be unfriendly to us, and the ignorant have had hinted to them a Japanese alliance. This supposed or proposed alliance has been

whispered in every town, city, and hamlet in Mexico, particularly for the last three years. Then came the Madero revolution.

The people who were fighting Diaz came to the American border and were able to purchase from merchants in the United States arms and ammunition of all classes and in any quantity. These were imported through Juarez and other ports. Without such freedom of purchase and importation of arms and munitions of war, the attack upon Juarez would have been a fiasco, and Diaz could never have been shaken from his office.

Madero was inaugurated and, failing to carry out the land plank in his platform, the revolution continued against him. The arms and munition law of March 14, 1912, was passed, and the Mexicans of the north found that the situation had entirely changed. They could no longer procure arms and ammunition, and so were placed in a position where they could meet no large armed force in regular battle, as it was necessary to smuggle ammunition in small quantities across the border and transport the same upon mule back through mountain paths and over deserts for great distances.

The Taft proclamation followed, ordering or directing the ambassador and consular officers of this government in Mexico to warn all Americans to get out of that Republic. Immediate advantage was taken of this proclamation by demagogues and agitators, and others who were sincere in their antagonism to the United States because of the prohibition of the exportation from this country of arms and ammunition to that country, to instill into the minds of their ignorant followers the fear that the United States proposed to invade Mexico for the purpose of acquiring that country, and of putting back into the ancient system of peonage and slavery the inhabitants of Mexico.

The Americans all over Mexico, in the little mining camps and in the out-of-the-way isolated places, as well as in the cities, immediately felt the deadly effect upon the minds of the Mexican people of this proclamation. Desperate efforts were made to get the women and children out of the country. Many have for various reasons been unable to leave and thousands of these people were the pioneers, and sons of the pioneers, and descendants of those who have made this great country. They could not and would not surrender the accumulations of a lifetime, invested in a little Mexican ranch and a few head of stock, or in a little farm or a mining prospect; and while the majority attempted to send their families away, many of the women refused to leave their husbands and brothers.

The condition in Mexico is more or less an agrarian uprising of a very ignorant population, 70% of whom cannot read or write, and who are easily played upon by demagogues; and yet, who are naturally a kindly, generous and hospitable people. The conflict is irreconcilable, and is complicated in every phase by racial antagonism.

I very much fear that the Mexican himself will never be able to restore order, certainly not under the leadership of a man like Huerta. If the United States were to see fit to intervene even with its armed forces for the restoration of order and the maintenance of peace until such time as a President could be elected by the Mexicans entitled to vote, and not simply by 1% of the voting population; and if such intervention was with the understanding communicated not only by public proclamation, but by a commission to the Mexican people, that this country had no intention of seizing Mexico or acquiring its territory, or disturbing its laws or of administering its government; but that we intended to retire, as we did from Cuba, upon assurance of the payment to Americans and all foreigners of damages already done, together with the expenses of such intervention and pacification, I believe and have reason to believe from statements made by officers and soldiers of the regular army, and by officers and soldiers and citizens in sympathy with the opposition to the government, that the better class of people would flock to the assistance of the United States, relying on our good faith.

Within six months' time they would have assisted us in restoring order in Mexico to the extent of wiping out every bandit now infesting that country, and establishing a peaceable, and, with our assistance, a strong government. Failing intervention of this character, we should hold each faction responsible for the protection of lives and property within its *de facto* jurisdiction, and use such force and means as may be necessary to insure such protection and prompt punishment of willful offenders. If we must adopt this course, the arms and munition exclusion act should be repealed.

The New Tariff

By ROBERT D. HEINL, Leslie's Weekly Bureau, Wyatt Bldg., Washington, D. C.

(Continued from page 154)

worker and his speech this session was one of the ablest efforts heard in Congress in many years. Senator Smoot regards the present bill as the most injurious tariff measure ever taken up for consideration in this country. He denounced it as a partisan and sectional measure, the outcome of secret caucus methods such as never ruled before in the Senate of the United States.

"In his new book, 'Our New Freedom,' President Wilson says that there is no excuse for caucusing in Congress," Senator Smoot remarked caustically, "and in a speech in Indiana preceding his election he emphasized that point by asserting that there was no necessity for secrecy in Congressional proceedings. And yet this vastly important measure, affecting in one way or another every citizen of the United States, is wholly the product of secret and caucus methods. No public hearing was ever given on this bill. Hearings were allowed by the House committee before the bill was framed, and before anyone could possibly know of many of its features. It was then drawn up in secret and considered for weeks in a secret caucus and then brought up immediately for consideration in the House.

When it had passed that body an effort was made in the Senate to obtain public hearings, but they were refused by the Democratic majority. We succeeded in getting permission for those interested to file briefs, but it is doubtful if a single person concerned in drafting this measure ever read those briefs. Certainly little attention was given to the facts put forward in them for the consideration of the committee."

OPPOSITION PARTY PRE-DICTIONS

According to Senator Smoot this bill threatens disaster to many American industries as complete as we had under the last Democratic tariff law. He pointed out that the fact that the time of putting the bill into effect, in regard to free sugar, is deferred three years, in order that the sugar growers may have time to liquidate, is proof of the certain effect. "This bill will wipe out at least \$200,000,000 investment in the sugar industry alone to help the Sugar Trust and sugar refiners, who have been agitating at such large expense to bring about this re-

sult," was the Senator's pointed declaration and he added:

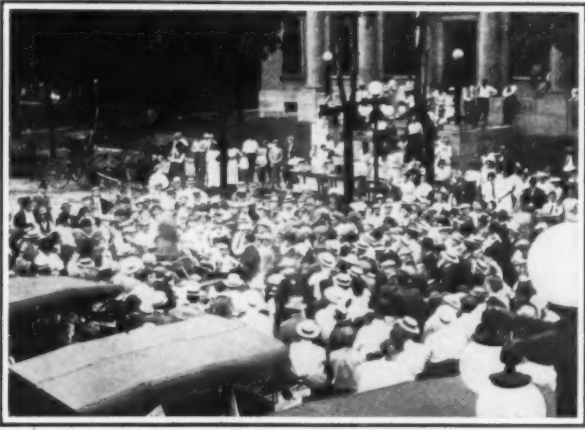
In the wool industry labor is paid the highest wages in the agricultural world, but the banks have stopped loaning money to the wool-growers because wool is going on the free list, and already wages are declining and men are being thrown out of employment in that industry, as in others. With wages two and one-third times greater in this country than in the United Kingdom and with shorter hours, according to the report of the British Government, it is evident that but few industries can continue to pay such wages under this proposed law.

Governor Foss, of Massachusetts, who has been three times elected to his present office by the Democratic Party, and who was supported as a candidate for President at the last Democratic national convention, denounces this bill as a sacrifice of the interests of the nation. He has purchased a site in Canada for his large manufacturing establishment in Massachusetts, and says that he will remove his business there if this bill becomes a law. William R. Hearst, another prominent Democrat mentioned as a candidate for President, agrees with Governor Foss. We all know what Democrats of Louisiana, Colorado, Montana, and other States vitally interested think of this measure. A former Democratic United States Senator from Colorado has denounced it in vigorous terms. How could he do otherwise when it sacrifices practically every important industry of that State, and also of every

other Rocky Mountain State, as well as other States, excepting possibly some Southern States, and the experience of the past has demonstrated that those States have all flourished under the protective tariff to a degree unknown under free-trade legislation?

Manufacturing is developing all over the South, crops are more diversified, and there is every reason to believe that if left alone under the protective tariff its prosperity will continue to increase with great strides. But this bill will hurt, instead of helping the South, as its originators seem to think will be the case. Cobden thought he was stating the truth when he declared that free trade would promote agriculture in the United Kingdom, whereas millions of acres of extremely fertile soil have ceased to be cultivated and a million less in number of persons are now engaged in agriculture in the United Kingdom than was the case when Cobden spoke, although the demand for such products there has doubled. Free trade was the death knell to a large extent of agriculture in that country, as it will be a severe blow to this country.

Never before in the history of such legislation has a tariff bill reached the amendment stage at so early a date. As a general proposition, general debate has continued for weeks. In this instance but three days were wasted. There will be more set speeches, but they will come along in connection with various features of the tariff measure.



Ex-Mayor Book-walter of Indianapolis arousing the interest of the inhabitants of the small towns in the Lincoln National Highway Movement. This Good-Roads Missionary Work was a feature of the tour of the Indiana Automobile Manufacturers to the Pacific Coast.

Motorists' Column

Motor Department

Conducted by H. W. SLAUSON, M. E.

Readers desiring information about motor cars, trucks and delivery wagons, motorcycles, motor boats, accessories, routes or State laws can obtain it by writing to the Motor Department, Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City. We answer inquiries free of charge.

TOURING IN A GOOD CAUSE

IN promoting the tour of the eighteen Indiana-made cars from Indianapolis to Los Angeles, the manufacturers and sponsors have done more than to boost the product of their own state. Although this was the original purpose of the tour, the occasion was used to promote the interests of the Lincoln National Highway, toward which several million dollars have already been given by leading motor car manufacturers and private parties. Through the efforts of Carl Fisher—whose name is synonymous for Middle-West automobile development—and Ex-mayor Bookwalter of Indianapolis, the gospel of good roads and the benefits to be derived from the completion of this transcontinental highway were preached and explained in many of the towns through which they passed.

As was explained in Mr. Bruce's article in the last issue of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, the inhabitants of certain localities are becoming fully alive to the benefits and increased prosperity to be derived from location on the route of a well-traveled highway, and the natives for miles around flocked to hear the arguments in favor of the national highway so forcibly presented by the orators in the party.

What this country needs is a national system of highways that will link into a perfect chain the sections already completed in many of the states. England and Europe have their network of perfect roads over which their armies can be mobilized in short order. In this country, many of the states are spending millions for good roads, while others are spending comparatively nothing. Even those states in which the most has been spent, have built their roads with no particular view toward a continuous highway that would connect the completed sections of the adjoining states; in too many of these, the limited appropriation has been spent in politically-favored counties. This lack of concentration of effort has caused the country at large to receive with enthusiasm, the efforts of these good roads enthusiasts to complete one continuous transcontinental highway, that will be worthy of the memory of that martyr President whose name it is to bear.

Questions of General Interest

Weak Magneto

L. B. W., Iowa, writes:—"I have a magneto, from which I would like to obtain a stronger and more steady spark. The magneto seems to be weak and I would like to know if there is some method of rewinding it in order to increase its output."

I do not think you will find the trouble with your magneto to lie with the winding of its armature. This has been designed of the proper size of wire and number of turns to deliver the exact quantity and nature of current that is necessary. Any change in this winding will interfere with the voltage of the current generated and will not help matters to any extent. It is possible that there is a slight "leak" in your wiring which permits a certain amount of the current to escape and this interferes with the intensity of the spark that should be formed. It is also possible that the fields of the magneto have become weak. These are of the permanent magnet type and are not excited by coils and wire as is the ordinary dynamo. Strengthening the field of the magneto can only be done satisfactorily by shipping the instrument to the factory and if you are unable to locate a short circuit or leak in the wire, I would advise you to send the magneto to the New York or Chicago office, where it will receive the proper attention.

Mystery of Broken Lenses

P. B. M., Mich.:—"On several occasions the glass doors of my head lights have been broken when I was running at a moderate speed with a comparatively clear road ahead. How do you account for this?"

It is difficult to realize the force with which the revolving wheels of a rapidly moving motor car will pick up a heavy stone and throw it toward the rear. Radiators have been broken in motor car races in this manner and it is therefore not strange that a glass lamp lens should also be so damaged. It is probable that you were following closely behind another car and that the wheels of the leader picked up a loose stone and threw it against your headlight; the noise was probably lost in the whirl of air and the other sounds attendant upon fast running. For daytime touring it is well to provide a rubber, or heavy canvas cover for each of your headlights. This will serve to protect the lenses from flying stones and will also keep dust and mud away from the highly finished surfaces.

Use of Old Tubes.

O. W. T., Pennsylvania, writes: "I am a physician and often have occasion to make calls some distance in the country from my office. In case of emergency, when my tire suddenly blows out and I have no time to replace it, what is the best course to pursue?"

You would not be able to make as high speed on a flat tire as you would on one properly inflated, and consequently I do not believe that you would save any time by running on the rim. Furthermore, your casing would probably be ruined. It has been suggested that an old casing crowded full of discarded inner tubes and mounted on your spare rim will make a satisfactory substitute for a deflated tire. The old rubber tubing forms a fairly satisfactory tire filler and you will be saved the time and trouble of pumping the new tire after the rim has been placed in position on the wheel.

Testing Storage Batteries

E. E. M., Mass.:—"How should I care for my ignition storage battery and how may I determine when the chemical needs renewing?"

A certain amount of distilled water should be added to the storage battery about every two weeks. The water should be sufficient to cover the tops of the plates of the battery and to reach within a fraction of an inch of the top of the filler cap. If the battery is used when the water is an appreciable distance from the tops of the plates, the battery will be ruined or at least will deteriorate rapidly. The distilled water should be used, as even what may appear to be the purest spring water may contain a vegetable growth or chemicals that will interfere with the proper operation of the battery. After the battery has been used a certain length of time, the electrolyte, or water and acid compound, in which the plates rest, will become weakened and should be renewed. This may be tested by means of a hydrometer which will give the specific gravity of the liquid. In making this test, a syringe should be used to draw a small amount of the liquid from the battery, and this should be returned before the electrolyte from the next battery is removed. This is necessary, inasmuch as the electrolyte in the different cells may possess a different gravity, and if that from several batteries is mixed, false readings of the hydrometer would result.

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AGENTS

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THOMAS TIE CO., 6614 West St., Dayton, Ohio

For the Sake of Her Soul

(Continued from page 152)

"You did not. I telephoned hours ago."
"I came right away."
"And when I 'phoned in the morning, you told them to say you weren't in! Oh, I know!"
"I didn't. I told you that was what Mrs. Manitoby always says when—"
"Oh, I know, I know! Nobody cares what becomes of me!"
"Nona!"
"They don't—And he's gone, I tell you!" She fell again to beating her head with her clenched fists. "He's thrown me down without a cent to my name. What do you think of that? And I loved him. I did, and he said he loved me, and now he's got his divorce and's going to marry some pretty kid in his own set. He thinks she's pretty. I'd like to tell her a few things! And I wish I'd killed him!" she yelled. She swore bitterly. "If I had him here again, I'd get my fingers round his throat and show him what it can cost to treat a woman the way he's treated me!"

What she could, Joe did to quiet the desperate girl. She drew her to a couch and, for a time, by main force, held her there. She kissed her and tried to soothe her. Seeing that this was a case where the first relief for the feelings must be a narrative of the trouble, she encouraged Nona to tell her all that had occurred.

Nona told it readily enough, and it was no more than she had already indicated. Taylor was evidently one of those men who will not hesitate to wheedle their mistresses by hints about marrying them so long as marriage is legally impossible. Thus he had wheedled Nona, thereby, no doubt, saving himself many a dollar that, as a mere master, he might have been called upon to surrender. But he was also the sort of man that, when free, demands all that is considered innocence in the woman whom he may select for his second matrimonial venture; the sort of man, moreover, that does not care to take over into a new business any of the encumbrances of the old, however distinctly they may have been related to the chief trade of the former firm. In a word, being about to get a fresh wife, after having got rid of a damaged one, he had coolly got rid, at the same time, of a previous mistress. Doubtless he had his own phrases for it; doubtless he spoke to himself of "cleaning house," of "wiping off the slate," of "starting fresh." Whether he thought at all of what he was bringing to his fiancée one can but guess; what this process of his "starting fresh" meant to Nona was only too evident; it meant heart-break and despair.

Telling of that rupture, Nona was for a time less violent and once or twice her tears were merely the tears of weakness; but when she came to speak of some especially brutal word or action to which her false keeper had subjected her, she would leap to her feet and pace the littered room, kicking out of her way whatever happened to be in it. Once she ripped into strips a petticoat that Taylor had given her, and when Joe innocently asked if a framed photograph was his likeness, Nona tore the picture from the wall and trampled

cardboard, frame and glass beneath her feet.

Joe, when Nona's gusts of brooding silence forced talk upon the comforter, wasted no breath in charges or sermonizing. As gently as she could, she indicated her own difficulties and doubts, her own questionings of the moral code, and always she insisted on her affection for Nona.

"I don't know," she said, "but it seems to me as if the whole world joined together to make it hard for girls when it says it wants it to be easy, and easy when it says it wants it to be hard."

"It's a rotten world!" said Nona. "But what am I to do in it? That's what I want to know. One thing I won't do. I won't go on the street, and I won't go in a house. I'll die first. Have I got to find another man? I'm sick of men—sick of them!"

There was small lesson in it for Joe. She pitied Nona with all her soul, but she saw in Nona's especial instance only a spoiled girl who had ruined herself through sheer wilfulness.

"I might get you a job in our store," she suggested.

Nona laughed, and her laughter was worse than her tears had been.

"Look at yourself," she answered. "You're still pretty, but how long will it last—what's left of your good looks? What's that store done for you? It'd kill me. I'd rather do the killing myself, thank you."

"You mustn't think of killing."

"Why not? I've got a right to choose, I guess. What else can I do? Where can I go? Who wants me?"

"Your people—" began Joe.

"They wouldn't have me, and I can't blame 'em for it, either."

"I'm sure if you went to them and said—"

"I tried that once before. I tried it one time when I had a spat with this beast, Harvey Taylor. They turned me out. Even mother said they couldn't have me because all their friends knew about me. Well, they're all right, my people are: I've given them trouble enough already."

"Don't you think that perhaps if I went to them—"

But at that suggestion Nona's anger and hysteria revived and manifested themselves more terribly than before. She would not have her family dragged into this. Joe was not to dare to interfere in her private affairs. She upbraided Joe. Then she returned to her vituperation against Taylor, screaming dreadful curses and more dreadful threats. And at last she burst again into tears for her hopeless condition.

"There's nothing left for me! Nothing—nothing—nothing!" she sobbed.

Kneeling on the floor before Joe, she buried her face in her friend's lap. She wept for half an hour. When, at last, her sobs lessened, she rose to her feet.

"I've been an awful fool," she said. "All my life I've been a silly fool. I'm sorry I bothered you this way, Joe. Wait a minute. I—I think I'll go to the bathroom and bathe my eyes. I'm looking such a fright." She crossed the room with a

steady step, went into the bathroom adjoining, and closed the door behind her.

Joe, left alone, bent forward with her hands clasped on her knees. Even in the face of Nona's problem, she could not wholly banish her own. Nona's problem was almost identical with Joe's. Certainly Joe's was potentially the same as her friend's. Back of it all there lay the great perplexity: What, after all, was goodness?

Among the clothes and trinkets scattered upon the floor, Joe's roving eyes discerned what was, in such a collection, a strange object. Nona had been bringing together all her belongings to pack them in her trunks. Many were mementoes of her wider days, but among the lot were some girlish keepsakes, and there, peeping from beneath a fan of ostrich-plumes, was a little brass-clasped old-fashioned Bible.

Scarcely thinking of her action, Joe opened the book. In faded ink on a yellow fly-leaf was written:

Sibyl Merriman,
From her affectionate Mother.

And beneath this, in darker ink:

Nona Coolidge,
With all the love of her mother,—
Sibyl Merriman Coolidge.

The book fell open in Joe's hand. Here was something that, through all these wayward months, Nona had clung to. It was something that she had doubtless hidden, but certainly treasured, even if she never opened its brass clasps. Might it not, then, be also something upon which Joe could appeal to her? Joe glanced at the open book. She read:

Some men's sins are open beforehand, going before to judgment; and some men they follow after.

Likewise also the good works of some are manifest beforehand; and they that are otherwise cannot be hid.

Did she misunderstand it? Did she misinterpret it? She did not pause to ask those questions. Suddenly she felt that she knew the quality of goodness.

"That's it," she said aloud; "some good is known, and some's not. It doesn't matter. Goodness is 'being good,' and being good is doing whatever you feel in your soul is good. I can't do wrong if I do that, and that's what mother must have meant. I may differ from a few people or I may differ from a lot, but differing isn't being wrong. You can't be bad as long as you do what you think's good and do it only because you think it's good. Well, I know what I think's good; it's only what I've always thought was good; it's being kind and decent and clean. Yes, that's it: goodness is doing only what you think is good and doing it only because you think it is good. That's the 'peace that passeth all understanding.' And that's what I'll do."

She stood in that scene of confusion, serene, bright-eyed, transfigured.

A terrible crash, a deafening report shattered the air of the apartment. The bathroom door burst open. Nona was swaying in the doorway, a black stain on the bosom of her pink kimono.

"I've done it now," she said.

She toppled and fell dead at Joe's feet.


(TO BE CONTINUED)



A THRIVING CITY OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Panoramic view of Portland, Oregon, the most populous city in the State, with snow-covered Mount Hood towering magnificently in the background. Portland is situated on the Willamette River 100 miles from the ocean, and has steamship lines to Pacific ports, China and Japan. It is an important commercial and shipping point and one of the wealthiest cities of the size in the United States. Its population in 1910 was over 207,000. It has several prominent educational institutions. The city is imposingly built and commands a fine view of Mount Hood. The latter is the highest peak in the Cascade Range, its height being 11,225 feet.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."



Quiet Restful Sleep


is robust health's greatest demand. The grave dangers of insomnia should not go unheeded. When sleep doesn't come naturally, it's time to come to Nature's aid. The corrective powers of

Pabst Extract

The Best Tonic

in all cases of insomnia are known to thousands who have been benefited by its use. It goes right to the source of the trouble—overcomes indigestion—quiets the nerves—builds the run-down mind and body back to normal strength, then sweet, refreshing sleep comes as a matter of course.

Order a Dozen from Your Druggist
Insist Upon It Being "Pabst"
Write for "Health Darts" booklet.
Pabst Extract Co., Milwaukee, Wis.



Leslie's as a Newspaper

Advertisers who prefer publicity in newspapers favor **LESLIE'S**, because they find in it a weekly illustrated newspaper, such as it has been since the time of its birth. Those who prefer magazines, find in **LESLIE'S** all the qualities of the best magazines, so that advertisers of all kinds and of the best class are more and more recognizing the merits of **LESLIE'S**. Best of all, they find it a sturdy champion of the prosperity of the country, and a bitter foe of the muckraker and yellow journalist. It stands for capital and labor. It believes in both. They rise or fall together.

Not Thinking of Wilhelm

There may have been a time when there would have been those to contend that the Brooklyn schoolboy in question did not return an entirely incorrect answer to a certain question put to him. As it was, however, it must be confessed that the boy got his history and physical geography somewhat mixed.

"What is the Kaiser?" asked the teacher.
"The Kaiser," said the boy, "is a stream of hot water that spouts up and disturbs the earth."—*Judge*.

And It Always Will

From Fort Worth (Texas) Star

Whatever else may be said of it, **LESLIE'S WEEKLY** stands up for its own country and spreads the doctrine of optimism and hope rather than preachments of suspicion and alarm.

THE "BLUES"

A Lady Finds Help from Simple Food.

Civilization brings blessings and also responsibilities.

The more highly organized we become the more need there is for regularity and natural simplicity in the food we eat.

The laws of body nutrition should be carefully obeyed, and the finer more highly developed brain and nervous system not hampered by a complicated, unwholesome dietary.

A lady of high nervous tension says:
"For fifteen years I was a sufferer from dyspepsia. I confess that an improperly regulated diet was the chief cause of my suffering. Finally, nothing that I ate seemed to agree with my stomach, and life, at times, did not seem worth living.

"I began to take a pessimistic view of everything and see life through dark blue glass, so to speak. My head became affected with a heavy creeping sensation and I feared paralysis.

"Palpitation of the heart caused me to fear that I might die suddenly. Two years ago, hearing Grape-Nuts so highly spoken of by some estimable friends of mine, I determined to try it.

"The change in my condition was little less than miraculous. In a short time the palpitation, bad feeling in head and body began to disappear and the improvement has continued until at the present time I find myself in better health than I have ever enjoyed.

"My weight has increased 20 lbs. in the last year and life looks bright and sunny to me as it did when I was a child."

Name given by the Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a Reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

What is the Matter with Business?

By ACOSTA NICHOLS

THE most logical and convincing explanation of the present financial disturbance is the over-strain that has been created upon capital. Since 1897 we have had a steady period of industrial, mercantile and financial expansion, broken only by brief periods of temporary relaxation. It has been markedly an age of business development where natural progress has been enormously accelerated by inventive genius, opening of new countries, and increased production of gold.

Electricity, with its many opportunities for construction work in diverse fields of endeavor; improved transportation on land and water, involving continuous remodeling of equipment and terminals; almost revolutionary uses for steel; new industries, of which the most startling is the stupendous automobile development; inventions and improvements in science and art in myriad lines; the increased value given by prosperity to farm, city and townlands, and the consequent volume of improvements thereon; the investment in arms and armaments; all have combined to force an unparalleled degree of manufacturing and commercial activity.

During all of this period business has fed upon itself. New enterprise has increased business activity. Prosperity has created an undue carelessness, both in requesting and in extending credits, for which the larger gold production has furnished the basis. Liquid capital has been converted into fixed assets with joyous disregard of a day of reckoning. And now surprise is expressed that sufficient money does not make its appearance to support declining securities, purchase new issues, and supply accommodation to all needy borrowers.

The congestion that has been brought about is evident. A calm consideration of our course for the last fifteen years should convince the most careless thinker that such a congestion had become inevitable sooner or later, and the high prices of investment capital, of wages and of commodities afford the most logical proof that we have reached a danger point in our activity.

The situation is not peculiar to the United States. It is world wide; and the unfortunate sequella of such a situation are equally world wide. Extravagance, radicalism, lack of perspective, and a perverted economic sense, are weighing heavily upon us. And we must all awake to the gravity of the situation, and to our responsibilities. It is no time to complain pessimistically about conditions, but it is a most important time to remedy them. We must economize; we must stop waste—as individuals, corporations, municipalities, states and governments—we must retrench. Our enormous volume of unproductive expenditure must cease. Work that is economically sound when done from surplus earnings becomes economically criminal when it entrenches too far upon accumulated reserves. However humanitarian and philanthropic many of our municipal experiments may be, they are improper if they cannot be afforded.

The pace at which we have been proceeding leads gravely and seriously to the question as to whether our average per capita consumption has not approached too closely to the line of our average per capita production; and if it has, the only sound remedy is to produce more and consume less. The wage earner must combat the pernicious theory advanced by certain labor leaders in favor of restricting a worker from using his best powers for competitive productivity. The capitalist as well as the man of moderate means must work harder and consider more carefully the nature and the wisdom of his expenditures.

Of equal importance is the necessity of reforming our ideas upon property rights. Our prosperity has created a large class whose fixed idea is to force a distribution of the accumulations of the successful individual and corporation. The majority of those working for better conditions in our social and economic life are conscientiously striving to remedy evils that actually exist, but in far too many cases the villification of capital and so-called big business, the cumulative restrictions placed upon railroads, public service and other corporations, the election of representatives pledged to support the extremes of radicalism, are but the manifestations of individual selfishness. Such a condition is the natural outcome of a period of long-continued prosperity, where a certain amount of success creates the desire for still greater success; and, most unfortunately, it is believed by too many that this success can be most easily secured by attacking the accumulations of those who are conspicuously successful.

The true principle is to co-operate—not to destroy; to have labor and capital unite in working towards a greater degree of general prosperity, rather than for either to believe that the success of the one will be increased by injuring or hampering the natural growth of the other. If the railroad, the public service or any other corporation can be forced into surrendering all profit beyond a meager interest return, capital will refuse to extend its operations, and all business will suffer thereby; just as it will on the other hand if the increasing obligations towards labor and the need of a steadily advancing standard of fair play be not recognized as necessary for our highest material as well as moral development.

It doubtless would be a surprise to a very large number of those who decry the present-day situation in business, and even of what is so loosely and vaguely termed "special privilege," if they would, with absolute candor, search their consciences and ask themselves the real differences between their own business standards and the acts they so condemn. True it is that there is a certain percentage of wrong in business; but this applies equally to both big and little business, and it is a dangerous sign where a hypocritical outcry is made for widespread reform, when this outcry has its real root in the desire for self-gain at the expense of violating the rights of others.

In some aspects this is a moral question, but it is also an economic question of vast importance. The clamor of those who are influenced by their own desire for profit, becomes so loud that a certain proportion of those who stand in the high places honestly believe that they are righting grievous wrongs by attacking capital, as such, or at least by greatly restricting its operations. Others less sincere but equally able incite class feeling through a deliberate intent to appeal to the passions and the desires of the multitude, believing that their personal popularity will be enhanced thereby.

Certain magazines and daily journals diligently scatter broadcast the seeds of antagonism to anything that savors of combination or the normal working out of large business problems, in order that their circulation may be increased by appealing to the popular prejudice. And all of this has a marked effect upon the productivity of the individual and increases the strain upon capital and credit. It has the natural result of decreasing the efficiency of the laborer. It encourages the demagogue and the labor agitator. It demoralizes the conduct of business through over-many laws and the consequent uncertainty as to what may or may not be done—now or in the future. It disturbs the fluidity of capital through engendering distrust and fear.

Coming at a time when all available resources are needed to finance the over-extension of business that has gradually developed, the political and social unrest intensifies the financial uncertainty. A sudden withdrawal of credit follows. And a general collapse occurs, followed in turn by a protracted period of prostration until the people can start upon a new basis, and rebuild a new structure upon normal and well regulated lines.

At such a time of over-strain as we are now experiencing, where drastic readjustment is threatened, the problem becomes one of accomplishing a reasonable readjustment with a minimum of disturbance. And here is where the question of individual responsibility should make its appeal. There is no man so situated as not to need to learn the value of economy. He needs to use his influence to check corporate and municipal extravagance; he needs to point out the economic folly of unproductive spending; he needs to be one of those who argue against waste, against the folly of mortgaging the future in a time of prosperity. Such a plea made in time, in sufficient volume, may do much towards mitigating the evil results of over-expansion.

Combined with this is the equally important need of a strong voice to cry out against the distorted idea that the moral evils in our business system outweigh the good; against the insidious attacks made upon property rights; against the danger of endeavoring to force too many reforms too quickly, however praiseworthy and essential each one may be in its own time and place, and above all, against the supremely pernicious attempts to stir up class antagonism. The opportunity for influence along sobering lines has seldom been so patent. Let us utilize it while we may.



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Gail Borden
EAGLE BRAND
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The Cleanest, Safest, Most Wholesome and Satisfying Substitute for Mother's Milk in Infant Feeding.

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We Make Clear To The Public

The advantages of buying standard securities now on The Partial Payment Plan.

Bonds—good bonds—are available today at a rate of interest return which would have been considered remarkable a few years ago.

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Very Profitable Investments

can be made by those who have funds available for immediate use. Present conditions are such that some of our most conservative corporations find their securities selling considerably below intrinsic values and at prices which provide unusually attractive incomes. In addition, there is reason to expect an advance in prices during the next year or two. Write for our offering B-18 which describes a representative stock and a representative bond.

E. F. Hutton & Co.
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Choosing a Safe 6% Investment

Opportunities for investment offering a high income yield are not rare. The problem confronting every prudent investor is to select a type of security combining maximum interest return with unquestionable, proven safety.



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FARM MORTGAGES

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First liens on improved farms. Original papers held by the investor. Principal and interest guaranteed. Interest payable at Hanover National Bank, N. Y. Thousands of satisfied customers for references.

We've been doing the same thing
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Write for particulars.

The W. C. Belcher Land Mortgage Co.
Capital and Surplus \$320,000.00
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FRANK KNOX
President of the National Bank of the Republic, Salt Lake City, who was recently elected president of the Utah Bankers' Association.



F. O. WATTS
Former president of the American Bankers' Association, who succeeded the late Charles A. Huttig, president of the American Bankers' Association, as president of the Third National Bank of St. Louis. Mr. Watts is a banker of large, progressive ideas and views, and he is prominent in the South.



W. L. THOMPSON
President of the American National Bank of Pendleton, Ore., who has been elected president of the Oregon Bankers' Association.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full cash subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of LESLIE-JUDGE Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Ave., New York.

THE stock market shows signs of life. There are indications that some of the leaders would very much like to see higher prices in the near future. The segregation of the Union Pacific makes higher prices desirable in the interest of the stock.

I note that certain financial writers who usually give expression to the views of those who seek to influence the market are talking more hopefully. The best evidence of the change is in the market itself. With money not so tight, with adjournment of the special session nearer, with the passage of the tariff bill and normal crops, an opportunity would be presented for those who favor higher prices to do some good work.

We are not assured of a normal cotton or corn crop and will not be for over a month to come, nor are we assured of an early adjournment of Congress. But no market is ever without its doubtful factors. If the leaders are anxious for higher prices they will probably have their way.

But there can be no genuine advance in the stock market for any considerable period of time if the rumor be true that President Wilson has a drastic anti-trust policy "up his sleeve" which he proposes to thrust upon the country at the opening of the regular session in December. I know of nothing that, at this time, could do greater harm to the business outlook or be a greater drawback to prosperity.

The public is sick and tired of attacks on our railroads and industrial corporations and business generally. This is the reason why prosperity has halted. There is a volume of truth in the recent statement of Mr. L. J. Spence, Traffic Director of the Southern Pacific Railroad, that "Just at this time important business interests should not be harassed." And there is much truth in his further statement: "There is need for and an opportunity for constructive work."

The new administration is sincerely anxious to have the country prosperous, its industries busy and its working masses employed at good wages and with good hours. It could realize its highest purpose if it would stop putting obstacles in the path of business men, if it would make public announcement that the policy of trust busting and railroad smashing had gone far enough and that hereafter corporations that seek to obey the laws will be left undisturbed.

The report that the present Attorney General is inclined to take this view of the New Haven case I trust has a basis of truth. It has stimulated much greater interest and more favorable comment than the report reciting the number of anti-trust suits that have been brought under his administration.

Let Congress adjourn; let the manufac-

turers go back to their factories; let the railroads make a fair increase in their charges and thus give prosperity one more chance. If this is done we shall enter upon a new era of growth in the United States and the greatest beneficiaries will be the working masses.

The tip on Wall Street is now to buy stocks. For some weeks I have suggested that bargains in high-class bonds and shares were at hand. Most people do not go into the market until it has had an advance of a good many points with activity that stimulates the public appetite. Usually, at such times, those who bought in the quieter hours are sellers. They know that reactions are bound to come, when they can buy back again for another profit.

My readers should buy with caution, paying for what they purchase and thus be prepared for any set-back that the market may have. Gilt-edged securities in the line of bonds, industrial and railway shares have been accumulated by careful investors for several months, but then purchasers of bargains never make a noise about what they do.

R., Stockton, Cal.: I never heard of the company that offers to loan you money at 5 per cent. in any amounts. Consult a local banker before you go into the scheme.

R., Fort Morgan, Cal.: I never heard of the Coin Locker companies. They have no connection with Wall Street. Make a thorough investigation before putting money into new concerns.

K., New Haven: The decline in International Steam Pump Com. naturally followed the reduction of earnings. The field is competitive and the company has suffered, with many other industrials, because of slackening business. Hold for the present.

C., Annapolis: The information will be found in almost any of the booklets issued by leading members of the Stock Exchange. Brokers are willing to correspond with customers or prospective customers. An excellent book for you to read would be Henry Hall's "How Money Is Made in Security Investments."

Coal, Brookville, Pa.: First mortgage bondholders have the first lien. If anything is left, it goes to the preferred shareholders, and the balance, if any, to the common. Usually, there is not sufficient to satisfy the claims of the bondholders. The preferred and common shareholders are generally called upon for an assessment, receiving in return some minor obligation of the reorganized company.

G., St. Louis: American Chicle Com. at 200, if the 18 per cent dividends were assured, would look cheap. The company is earning a handsome surplus, but competition is growing. U. S. Light & Heating Pfd. around 50 looks attractive because the dividends are cumulative and the Company is earning its dividends several times over. The fact that the last dividend was passed was due to the need of funds to meet the growing demands of the business. It was a conservative movement. Not long ago, one of the prosperous Standard Oil subsidiaries, the Prairie Oil & Gas Company, suspended generous dividends because it was making enormous expenditures for the extension of its business. It is said that its profits are over 100 per cent. and when dividends are resumed, stockholders will undoubtedly be more than satisfied. The shares are selling at over 300.

(Continued on page 165)

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

Here's a Winner

The ONLY Real Cigar Vending Machine

A handsome, plate glass case, mounted on substantial broad based decorated pedestal, gives cigar buyers a choice of five brands. Humidor keeps cigars in perfect smoking condition indefinitely. Vending mechanism absolutely un-failing—delivers goods only when right amount is put in slot—doesn't kink—saves expense of salesmen wherever cigars are sold as side line. Hotels, Barber Shops, Restaurants, Billiard Halls, Clubs and all other business houses want the

AMERICAN Cigar Vending Machine

Not an experiment—not complicated—can't get out of order—can't be tampered with.

Agents Wanted

Exclusive Territory

Here is a splendid opportunity for a wide awake salesman in every locality. An attractive, profitable, independent business requiring but little capital and no special experience. Only necessary to demonstrate this cigar vender to sell it. Build up a big circuit—and supply the owners with cigars to sell in their machines. No limit to possibilities. Write postal today for particulars and exclusive territory.

American Cigar Machine Co.,
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Exclusive Territory

EARNINGS TALK

The Net Earnings of the
American Public Utilities Co.

for May, 1913, show an increase of
39.94% over May, 1912.

If purchased now, the preferred stock

WILL YIELD 8%.

Company has in eight months earned 7% on common stock.

Write for statements and map

Kelsey, Brewer & Co.,
Bankers, Engineers and Operators

Public Utility Properties.

Mich. Trust Bldg., Grand Rapids, Mich.

A Fact!

"ONE-THIRD of our total sales of bonds can be traced directly to Leslie's. We have come to regard Leslie's ability as an advertising medium to be nothing short of marvelous."

"A Financial Advertiser."
(Name on request.)

Another Fact

"In the last two issues of Leslie's we have received over two hundred inquiries, and have sold quite a few of your readers some of the Standard Oil stocks."

(From a letter from an investment advertiser. Name on request.)

Increase the efficiency of your advertising appropriation by using the Financial Columns of Leslie's. The facts are yours for the asking.

Leslie's

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
225 Fifth Ave., New York

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

(Continued from page 164)

L., Memphis: The Great Western Oil Company, incorporated in Illinois in 1867, is reported as having "no value found for the stock."

S., Point Pleasant, W. Va.: The Mount Baker & Shuksan Mining Co. is reported as "idle." I doubt if you will ever get dividends.

D., Norfolk, Neb.: Inquire of your local bank regarding the sale of your government bonds. They will probably sell them through a broker for you.

H., Manchester, N. H.: Nevada Hills is purely in the speculative class. It looks as if there had been considerable manipulation of the stock while insiders were getting rid of their holdings.

J., Cincinnati: 1. You are right in your conclusion. Avoid every proposition that offers you 100% profit. 2. Atchison common ought to be good for a long pull. 3. I never heard of the Woods-Mobilette Co.

E. S., Milwaukee: The timber proposition has no connection with Wall Street. I am unable to get a satisfactory report. A mercantile agency might give you one. Such investments must be made with great care.

Y., Lexington, N. C.: The Rowley Copper Mines Co. has a capital of \$10,000,000, though it was said that the property was bought for \$20,000 cash and a million stock, and the shares once sold at 5c. Leave it alone if you are looking for an investment.

M., Princeton, Ill.: Western Union is in good hands. The management is devoting itself to the upbuilding of the company and doing it successfully and will do so if the Interstate Commerce will leave it alone.

L., Roseau, Minn.: It is a new thought to me that I have been "hammering" the market for five years. To the best of my ability I have been endeavoring to indicate conditions as they were. I have no interest in anything but maintaining the prosperity of the country and keeping my readers well advised.

D., O.: 1. It is impossible to forecast the effects of the receivership of the Frisco Road. If the earnings are anything as reported, the first mortgage bonds ought not to suffer. 2. The decline in Detroit United followed the demand for 3 cent fares. You can hardly call it a safe investment because of its speculative quality.

Investment, Farrell, Pa.: A number of bonds as safe as a saving bank are offered at prices that yield better than the savings bank rate of interest. If an investor wants to minimize his risks, he must be satisfied with a lower rate of interest than he can get if he is willing to take a little speculative chance. Among the gilt-edged bonds, those of the great cities like New York, Boston, Cincinnati, Baltimore and Chicago must be included. These yield something over 4 per cent. Almost equally safe are the first mortgage bonds of our great railroads. I think well of Atchison General 4's, Atlantic Coast line 4's, Northwestern 3 1/2's and the O. & W. first 4's. These yield something above 4's. Safest of all are the West Shore 4's; they give a permanent investment until 2361 and can be bought to yield about 4 1/4 per cent. They sold seven or eight years ago as high as 111, and recently around 93. Kansas City Southern 5's yield a little over 5 per cent. so do Missouri Pacific 6's due 1920. Among the industrials, better returns will be found. Corn Products Refunding 5's yield nearly 5 1/2 per cent., U. S. Steel 5's fully 5 per cent., and Lackawanna Steel 5's 6 per cent. American Tel. & Tel. Collateral 4's and General Electric Deb. 3 1/2's return over 5 per cent. Investors who desire to secure as large an income as possible are buying high-class Railway and Industrial stocks, the Standard Oil stocks giving the best returns of any of the high class securities.

SPECIAL CIRCULARS OF INFORMATION

6 per cent., Gloucester, Mass.: 1. Bonds of the U. S. Steel Company yield a little over 5 per cent. at present prices. 2. The 6 per cent. first mortgage bonds on improved Chicago real estate have been sold for many years by S. W. Straus & Co., 1 Wall Street, New York. They give full details with illustrations of the buildings on which the bonds are issued and especially invite inquiries from those who are looking for a 6 per cent. first mortgage security. Write to Straus & Co. for a copy of their Investors Magazine and "Circular No. 246C."

Steel, St. Paul: 1. The 5 per cent. dividend on U. S. Steel Common for the year has been earned. It is impossible to say whether it will be earned after the drastic cut in the tariff has been made. Steel Pfd. is more attractive from the investment standpoint. 2. The 6 per cent. farm mortgages, with interest payable at the Hanover National Bank, New York City, are sold by the W. C. Beicher Land Mortgage Company, Fort Worth, Texas. These are first liens on improved farms. This company has been doing business for many years on a system that has commendable features. It makes large and small loans.

Slow and Sure, Newark, N. J.: 1. Your plan of beginning to use your savings at once while market prices are low is excellent. Buy the best stocks on the list and minimize your risk. If business conditions improve after Congress adjourns, you will get the benefit of any advance and the greatest advance is likely to be in first-class stocks. 2. The 20 payment plan to which you refer is recommended

by Slattery & Co., dealers in investment securities, 40 Exchange Place, New York. Write them for their leaflet of information.

Income, Atlanta, Ga.: 1. The best way would be to diversify your investments. Buy some gilt edged and some speculative securities. The latter will pay the largest income. 2. Stocks of a number of public utility corporations are offered on a more attractive basis than ever before. Kelsey, Brewer & Co., who deal in these properties, are recommending to their customers a preferred stock that will yield 8 per cent. Write them at the Michigan Trust Bldg., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Conservative, Rochester, N. Y.: The plan you speak of is as conservative as any you could adopt. If you feel it imperative to increase your income. The proposed investments yield over 6 per cent., and would include securities that would all sell higher in better times. The plan which E. F. Hutton & Co., Woolworth Building, N. Y., recommend in their circular includes the purchase of a long term bond like Leggett & Myers 5's, yielding a little over 5 per cent., a speculative like Erie Convertible 4's yielding over 6 per cent., a short term note of the Northern Pacific or United Fruit Co., yielding over 6 per cent., American Tobacco preferred stock, yielding 6 per cent., Atchison common, yielding about 6 per cent., and Erie common as a speculation. This is a good list for one who believes in the prosperity of the country and wants to "take a chance" on it, and insure a good income. The leaflets prepared by Hutton & Co. for their customers are all of decided interest. This firm is a member of the New York Stock Exchange and will be glad to answer inquiries from my readers as to the intrinsic worth of any security compared with its price. They will also send my readers copies of their circulars if requested.

Beginner, Denver, Colo.: 1. For a speculative "Flyer" among the industrials, American Ice, Beet Sugar common and Union Bag and Paper preferred are attractive. For a long pull C. C. C. & St. L., which is controlled by the Lake Shore, has a good prospect. The Lake Shore paid over 80 for control, while the shares have recently fallen to half that figure. 2. The recent rise in Texas Company it is said will be followed by an increase in dividends. This is one of the most prosperous of the independent oil companies. 3. You can begin to speculate with as small an amount as \$50. Communicate with some good brokerage house, stating that you desire to open an account and forward your check. Interest will be allowed until the money is used. 4. The partial payment plan is fully described in booklet No. 4 published by John Muir & Co., specialists in odd lots, 74 Broadway, N. Y. Write to them for a copy.

New York, August 7, 1913.

JASPER.

Life-insurance Suggestions

THE old-style assessment insurance organization is rapidly getting to be a thing of the past. It would probably have become extinct before long, in any case, on its own lack of merit—the erroneous principle on which it is based. But law-makers throughout the country are accelerating the demise of the vicious system which has caused so much loss and distress to hosts of too-confiding insureds. Late advices show that in twenty states the legislatures have enacted the Mobile law, which gives state insurance departments supervision over fraternal and assessment orders, and it is expected that in other states similar action will be taken. The Mobile law requires assessment organizations to maintain an adequate mortality reserve, to charge adequate premium rates and to comply with some other restrictions heretofore imposed only on regular insurance companies. In states where the law is now in effect, the assessment association or order, as it was once known, can no longer exist. If the law is not complied with the association or order goes out of commission. If the law is complied with the association's policy holders still have put before them the question whether it is not better to insure in a strong and long-established company than in a weak, struggling society whose future is uncertain.

M., Dunmore, Pa.: The Pacific Mutual is one of the oldest on the Pacific Coast and one of the strongest.

W., Gordon, Nebr.: At the age of 37, a man with an income of \$75 per month ought to prefer a low-cost straight life policy. An endowment would be too expensive.

W., Escanaba, Mich.: The Federal Life of Chicago has only been organized since 1900. It is doing an increasing business at a moderate rate of expense.

F., Smethport, Pa.: The Royal Union of Des Moines was established in 1886 and reports a healthy growth. It is not one of the largest companies, but stands well.

S., Cincinnati: The Preferred Life of Grand Rapids has been organized as recently as 1909. In all new companies, expenses of management are naturally higher than in those that have been long established on an efficient and economical basis.

P., Racine, Wis.: There is no doubt as to the safety of your policy in the New York Life. The Association to which you refer is run on the assessment plan which has in so many instances proved its instability. At your age, you are insurable in established old line companies and they would be my preference.

Insurance-by-Mail, Atlanta, Ga.: The company that does insurance by mail is the Postal Life of New York City. The purpose is to save the heavy expenses and commissions of agents. The plan has been carried out successfully abroad and the experiment in this country is being watched with great interest, because the rates are low and dividends high. You can get a sample policy and full information by stating your age and writing to the Postal Life Insurance Co., Postal Life Building, New York City.

Hermit



Symbols of Protection

Ancient Egyptians carved over their doorways and upon their temple walls the symbol of supernatural protection; a winged disk. It typified the light and power of the sun, brought down from on high by the wings of a bird.

Medieval Europe, in a more practical manner, sought protection behind the solid masonry of castle walls.

In America we have approached the ideal of the Egyptians. Franklin drew electricity from the clouds and Bell harnessed it to the telephone.

Today the telephone is a means of protection more potent than the sun disk fetish and more practical than castle walls.



The Bell System has carried the telephone wires everywhere throughout the land, so that all the people are bound together for the safety and freedom of each.

This telephone protection, with electric speed, reaches the most isolated homes. Such ease of communication makes us a homogeneous people and thus fosters and protects our national ideals and political rights.



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She will make a mighty attractive addition to your living room or den.

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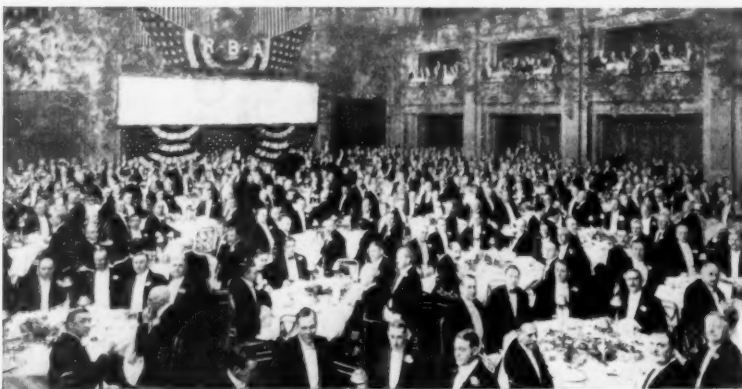
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Are you a politician? Do you ever talk to your constituents?

If so, you will know how necessary it is to have the gift of good speaking and a knowledge of current events.

Are you a member of any legislative body, or do you expect to be? How important it is that you should be well informed on all subjects of political, historic and current interest.

The following are some of the subjects on which Ex-Senator Chauncey M. Depew, the matchless orator of our times, has spoken. Would you like all these orations for your reference library? No encyclopedia would help you as much.

Senator Depew's Orations

Government of the Philippine Islands
Taxation of Porto Rico
Ship subsidies
Election of U. S. Senators by direct vote of the people
National Forest Reserve
Construction of Panama Canal
Admission of Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico to the Union
The United States Navy
Currency Reform
The Paule 1907
American Merchant Marine
National Banking Laws

Reclamation of Agricultural Lands
Government Postal Savings Bank System
Examination in Civil Service
Porto Rican House of Delegates
Hawaii—Its Government and Conditions before and since Annexation
The Great Judges and the Famous Decisions that have made our Federal Judiciary the Custodian and Interpreter of the Constitution
Liberty of the Press
Tariff for Protection as against Tariff for Revenue only

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Senator George Frisbie Hoar
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General John A. Logan
John Jay
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Louis Kossuth
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Henry M. Stanley
Henry Irving
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and others

Famous Historical and Political Addresses

Political Mission of the U. S.
Capture of Major Andre
The Columbian Oration, at the Dedication of the World's Fair at Chicago
Oration at the Unveiling of the Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World
Laying of the Corner-stone of the Grant Mausoleum
The Army of the Potomac
The Colonial Wars
Formation of the Government of the State of New York
Grand Army of the Republic
The Hall of Fame
Edict of Nantes
Foundation of the Republican Party
Lincoln and Douglas Debates
Irish Home Rule
Hudson and the Half Moon
The Jay Treaty
Battle of Princeton
Nomination of President Harrison
Nomination of Vice-President Levi P. Morton
Nomination of Theodore Roosevelt for Governor of New York

Speech notifying Theodore Roosevelt of his nomination for Governor
Nomination of Theodore Roosevelt for Vice-President
"The Young Man in Politics," Speech before the New York Republican Club at Delmonico's
Speech on the issues of the campaign before an audience of twenty-eight thousand people in the Coliseum, Chicago
Acceptance of Presidency of the Republican Club of New York
Reception to the Republican Editorial Association
Nomination of Charles W. Fairbanks for Vice-President
"My Eleven Presidential Campaigns, Episodes and Incidents of the National Campaigns of Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Cleveland, Harrison, McKinley and Roosevelt"
History of Republican National Conventions
"How the New Tariff Helps your Pocket-book" (From Leslie's Weekly, August 19, 1909)

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Commencement Address at Yale College
Anniversary Address before the Yale Law School
Address as President of the Yale Alumni Association at Delmonico's
Address before the Yale Law School Political Club
Address before the Annual Convention of the Psi Upsilon Societies of the United States
Address before the graduating class of Columbia College Law School
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"A Talk to Young Physicians"—address to the graduating class of the Syracuse Medical College
"The Higher Education"—address before the Alumni Association of the University of Cincinnati
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(Fill in the blank space in the first line, using the number corresponding to the offer you are interested in.)

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Address

The Sin of Poverty

Is poverty a virtue? It would seem Melodramatic agitators deem it to be such.

We sympathize with woe In any form; would blithely bid it go To the lost limbo of all hateful things. Yet should we glorify a blight that springs Most commonly from sloth and lust and sin— Should that which nature loathes our plaudits win?

"The poor ye aye have with you"—yet He said

As clearly, "He who does not furnish bread To his own house, is worse than infidel." More false than lies, these crude half-truths we tell.

Not every victim shares the guilty state— Some teeth are edged by what the fathers ate.

To such all gentleness. Sin may have wrought Disease within their veins; and may have brought

To them a heritage of bitterness That bids them hate the ones the wise gods bless.

Deal gently with those cursed of nature's laws,

But mercilessly smite the curse's cause!

Abuses come with overprospered men— We've heard this dinned upon, again, again;

But should each human use at topmost bent The power a generous Maker to him lent,

Then Juggernauts should stall; the iron wheel

Of grim oppression 'neath its fellows feel A firm obstruction that should give it pause.

Pity the poor, but smite their squalor's cause.

STRICKLAND GILLILAN.

In the World of Womanhood

(Continued from page 154)

and, "I'd thank you to keep your thoughts to yourself." When they had left the car, the lady said to the motorman while he was waiting for a coal wagon to discharge its load: "Too bad that that young couple have begun to quarrel while they are engaged."

"Engaged!" commented the heartless motorman. "They're married. I seen that the minute they began to scrap."

The girls who read this paragraph are probably not in the class that go to Sheephead Bay and Coney Island and like resorts, permitting unwarrantable liberties in public, but even among fairly refined people words are spoken in public between married couples which justify the cynical conclusion of the motorman.

It is a good resolution to make when you are married that you will never speak to your husband before others, even if you think they are not listening, in any but a pleasant tone. Every good and faithful wife has to oppose and find fault with her husband now and then; but it should always be done strictly in private, and, if it can possibly be put off, in cold rather than hot weather. Nobody is quite sane and normal in very hot weather. It is said that most divorces start in July and August. It is a time when differences in people's points of view should not be emphasized.

The lady at the other end of the front seat of the Sheephead Bay car wanted to say something of this sort to the young couple who were quarreling.

But of course she didn't do it.

Don't Penalize Efficiency

BUSINESS men should arise. Chambers of Commerce should protest and let President Wilson know the feeling of the substantial men of the land regarding the proposition to tax big business simply because it is big! Are we to penalize efficiency? Politicians are going crazy and business men are asleep! We agree with Governor Fielder of New Jersey that we should strive to enforce the present statutes and stop passing new ones.

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons

ALLAN W. PAIGE, formerly republican leader in Connecticut, and at one time a trolley magnate, died in Chicago, July 27, aged 59.

LOUIS CHARLES PAULIN PARRY, "father" of the French Chamber of Deputies, and an eminent archaeologist and antiquary, died at Gisors, France, July 31, in his 83d year. He had been a member of the Chamber since the foundation of the third republic.

MADISON DAVIS, first chief clerk of the money order office of the United States Post Office Department, and one of the principal organizers of the money order system, died at Washington, D. C., July 31, aged 75. Lately he was assistant postmaster at Washington.

PROFESSOR JOHN MILNE, the eminent seismologist, died at Newport, Isle of White, England, July 31st, aged 63. He had a world-wide reputation and had travelled extensively in many lands. He completed a seismic survey of the world, and established for the Japanese government a chain of nearly 1000 earthquake recording stations.

SIR RICHARD POWELL COOPER, probably the greatest farmer in the world, died at London, England, July 30th, aged 66. He had numerous farms in many parts of England, and experimental station and large farms in the antipodes and North and South America. He was an extensive breeder and exhibitor of cattle and sheep.

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AGENTS: PORTRAITS 35c. FRAMES 15c. Sheet Pictures 1c, Stereoscopes 25c., Views 1c., 30 days' credit. Samples and catalog free. Consolidated Portrait Co., Dept. 1457, 1027 W. Adams St., Chicago.

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VIRGINIA APPLE ORCHARDS PAY BIG profits. \$350 on long time and easy payments buys a ten-acre apple-orchard tract in the beautiful Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. Other lands \$15 per acre, and up. Write for beautiful booklet and excursion rates. F. H. LaBaume, Agrl. Agent, N. & W. Rwy. Bldg., Room 131, Roanoke, Va.

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\$4.25 EACH PAID FOR FLYING EAGLE CENTS dated 1850. We pay a Cash premium on hundreds of old coins. Send ten cents at once for New Illustrated Coin Value Book 4 x 7. It may mean your fortune. Clarke & Co., Coin Dealers, Box 39, Le Roy, N. Y.

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AGENTS: BUILD UP A REPEAT ORDER—business, selling Nail Polish. Every man and woman needs it. You soon have big paying business. Not a novelty but a necessity—the newest and best of its kind. Only one representative to a section. Write for particulars now. Pridham Mfg. Co., 404 W. Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.

SUMMER RESORTS, HOTELS, VACATION Outfitters and others who make a specialty of entering the summer public will find a keen and appreciative audience in the readers of Leslie's Weekly. Over 400,000 copies each issue, and about 2,000,000 readers. Think what an audience this means. Everybody is willing to spend money for vacation time. This is your opportunity. \$1.75 a line, 10% discount for 6 consecutive classified advertisements. Further information gladly furnished. Classified Advertising Department, Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Ave., New York.

Leslie's Fifty Years Ago

Illustrations, News Items, and Comment Printed in the Stirring Days of 1863

(Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly, August and September, 1863)

Mr. Brandegee, the Connecticut Member of Congress who was drafted, furnished a substitute, whom he took from New London to Norwich, where he was accepted. After his acceptance, the principal handed his representative a dollar with directions to "go and drink General Grant's health, and make sure to be at the train when it leaves for New London." The time for the departure of the train arrived and no substitute was visible. The train was on the eve of leaving when Mr. Substitute hove in sight, bearing indubitable evidence that he had seen General Grant. The conductor told him to hurry up. "Never you mind," replied the substitute; "you will have to wait for me. I want you to understand that I am a member of Congress."

W. T. Tweed has been elected Sachem at the Old Wigwam, Tammany; his competitors were John Clancy, Boole and Terrance Farley.

A correspondent in the New York Herald, of the 2nd of Aug. says that, despite the new postal law, which provides for the free delivery of letters, black-mail is levied by the carriers, by their informing merchants that the preference will be given to those who pay the old additional charge.

Nevada sends a bar of silver worth \$18,000 as her contribution to the New York Christian Mission.

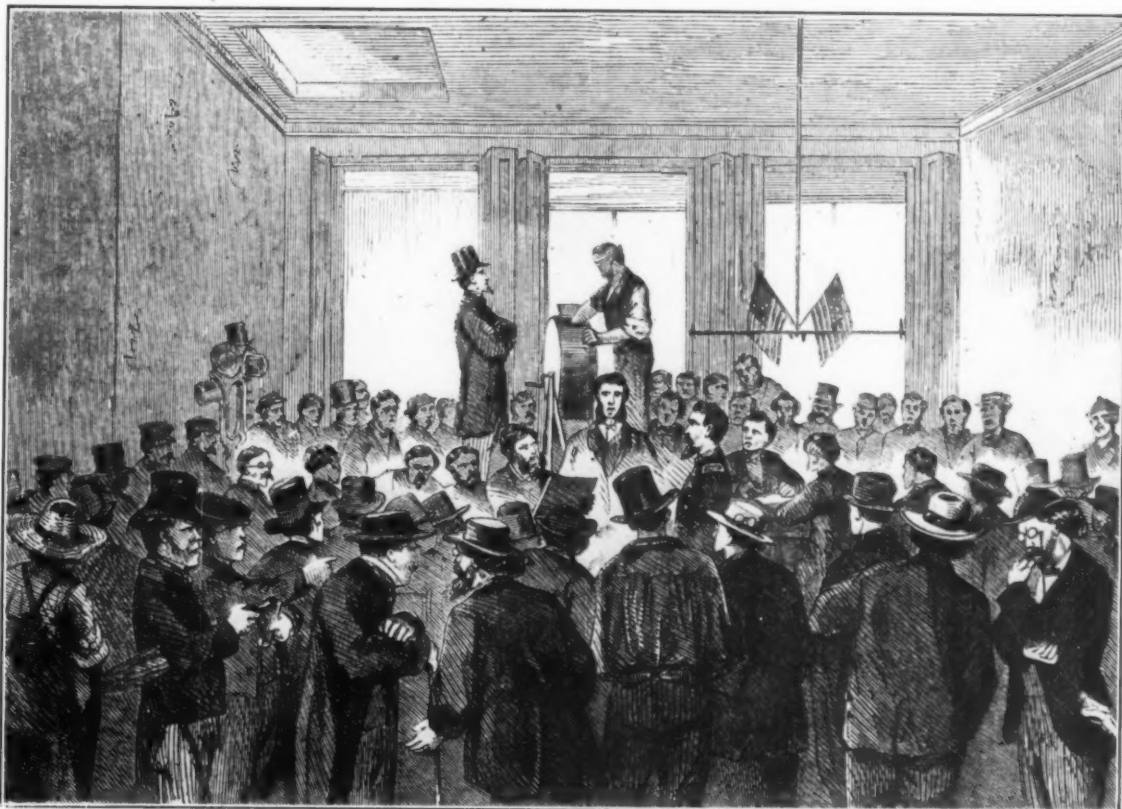
Arkansas heroes are apt to rejoice in rather savage names. A Col. Yell used to represent that state in Congress, and now we see that Col. Hoot, of an Arkansas regiment, is among the prisoners at Vicksburg.

The Richmond Examiner groans over the want of military alacrity which characterizes the present generation. In its issue of Aug. 1st, it says: "It was remarked, when the call was made for conscripts up to the age of 40, that there was a very large number of persons just 41—many of these, strange to say, spruce and handsome bachelors and widowers, whom nobody would have dared, a few months before, to call over 30; now, that the call is extended to 45, there are many who rejoice in the ripening aspect of grizzly hair and are just turned 46. At this rate, old age will soon overtake this



SURPRISE OF INDIAN HORSE THIEVES NEAR GERMAN LAKE, MINNESOTA

The magnitude of the Civil War greatly diverted attention from the ravages of the Indians, which were being perpetrated continually in the middle west. The massacres and the subsequent defeat of the Indians are matters of history. Towns had to build stockades and blockhouses of refuge, for prowling bands of Indians were stealing and murdering constantly. Our artist graphically sketched the capture of a band of Indian horse thieves who had been annoying the residents on the outskirts of the city of Cleveland, Minnesota.



PROCESS OF DRAFTING MEN IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE CONSCRIPT LAW

When the depleted Union army during the Civil War needed recruits the Conscription Law was enforced, but in New York City it was attended by one of the worst riots in history. The riots resulted in a postponement of the draft from July until August, 1863. Our artist has clearly shown the method of selection. The names of all the men in a certain district were written on slips of paper and put in a circular box which turned on an axle. This was worked by two operators. One revolved the box, and one, blindfolded, picked the slips out of the box, and the names were announced by the provost marshal of the district in charge of the drafting.

class of our population. Really, *tempus fugit!*"

Capt. Adams, of the 4th U. S. Artillery, picked up on the Gettysburg field an explosive minie rifle bullet. It is made of pot metal. Splitting it open with his sword he found a small chamber in the center in which was a copper receiver filled with phosphorus and fulminate, a fuse extending to that portion of the cartridge containing the powder. It was the evident design of the inventor of this fiendish missile to have it explode after entering the body of the person shot, thereby causing a more frightful wound, and insuring death.

General Sickles, who must possess not only a soul of adamant, but a body of iron, entertained some friends at Delmonico's on the 11th of August.

The following "improbably impossible" paragraph is going the rounds of the press in Europe: "The sword which belonged to Absalom is said to have been found in Bucharest. The blade has on one side the following words, in Hebrew characters: 'Present from Gessur to Absalom, son of David Jeho, Jeho.' This might have been ordered by Tiffany."

The Boston Journal publishes the following "advertisement extraordinary": "The individual who dropped half of his thumb at the corner of Cooper and North Margin Streets, on Tuesday night, may have some interest in knowing that it has been picked up and carefully preserved by a worthy citizen of Ward 5; and the individual in his shirt sleeves who limped off with a bullet in his hip from a shot near the same neighborhood, on the same night, may receive the brick he gave in exchange for it, by returning the bullet to the Third Police Station."

The flower girls of Cascine, at Florence, and of other promenades, do not offer their bouquets for sale, but toss them into the laps of the ladies, looking to the accompanying gentlemen for remuneration.

Among the articles announced for sale in an auction, we perceived an article entitled "Mahogany child's chair." The father of this wonderful child must have been of the Wood family.



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